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The American Home



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ROSES

Spring Planting



This popular catalogue presents old favorite Roses as well as modern novelties. Instructions are simplified, pen and ink sketches show planting steps and how to secure the most flowers. Many varieties are shown in natural colors and all are classified and arranged to make ordering easy. A copy will be mailed on request to those who intend to plant Roses.

Chinese Azaleas

A. mucronulatum opens its flowers with the forsythia. The color—lavender and soft pink—is well shown in the picture at the right. The shrub may grow to 5 or 6 feet in height, and is entirely hardy. Well-grown plants, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$5 each.

A. mollis. In April and May the plants are a mass of color—red, orange, pink, yellow—most effective among trees or shrubbery. Mixed colors, 12 to 15 inches, \$2.50 each; 15 to 18 inches, \$3.50 each.

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"ROSES" by Bobbink & Atkins

This popular catalogue presents old favorite Roses as well as modern novelties. Instructions are simplified, pen and ink sketches show planting steps and how



Azalea Mucronulatum

In your request, it is important to state definitely what you intend to plant. We issue several catalogues

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for
JANUARY, 1929

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ELLEN D. WANGNER,
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Horticultural Editor

DOUBLEDAY, DORAN & COMPANY, Garden City, N. Y.

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Subscription \$1.00 a Year; for Canada, \$1.50; Foreign, \$2.00. Entered as second-
class matter at Garden City, New York, under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.



Designed by Warren Shepard Matthews

THE AMERICAN HOME

The Joyous Adventure

THE greatest, most joyous adventure in the world is home making. There is nothing to equal it in importance. It is the foundation of our national life and is enabling our nation to play the major rôle that it does in to-day's civilization. Wealth alone does not make a home; the size of the house is not the measure of its happiness. A tiny bungalow can hold (and often does) far more peace and happiness and clean living and right thinking than does the mansion.

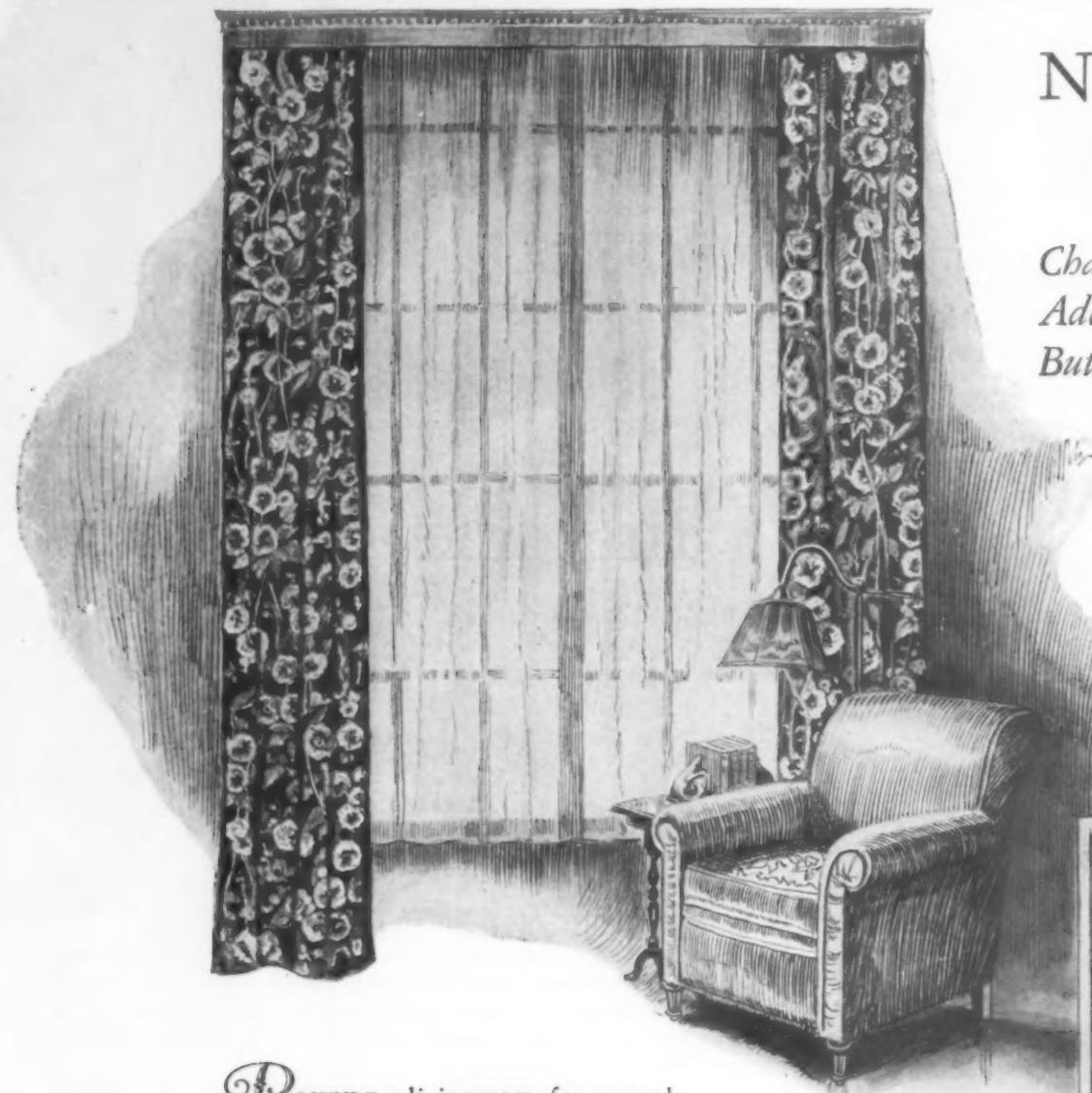
Home building, home decoration and furnishing, *home making*, in fact, is the most outstanding phase of modern civilization, especially in our own country. No matter where we go to-day in this land of ours we see homes planned, homes building, homes finished, and in each of them has there come a deep realization of the importance of home furnishings, an understanding of the part environment plays in building the character of our children. For part of this nation-wide home constructing movement is home decorating and home beautifying, indoors and out.

The magazines of to-day have played an important part in this; they have carried on an intensive sincere campaign for better homes. But an even greater rôle has been that of the manufacturers of all the furnishings that go into these modern homes. Not only has beauty and convenience and efficiency of home equipment been carefully studied to meet the demands of the modern home-maker, not only has every angle of housework been studied so that this equipment might be made to bring to the American woman greater leisure to devote to her family, but back of all this stands the guarantee of the maker of his goods.

To-day the housewife may order her rugs, her beds, her electrical equipment, her curtains, even her floor mops, by some maker's name, secure in the knowledge that if these pieces of equipment fail to come up to the standards claimed for them she is protected from loss by the maker's guarantee. This all makes not only for an increased interest in home furnishings but also for wise and careful buying. And this is no small matter, when one realizes that the buying power of the land lies mainly in the hands of the women. If a home be on a sure financial foundation, if every dollar spent for furnishings and equipment brings its full value in the making of the home, this inevitably makes for a happier, more contented home life, a happy little world within four walls.

—THE EDITOR.

DISTINCTIVE WINDOWS —



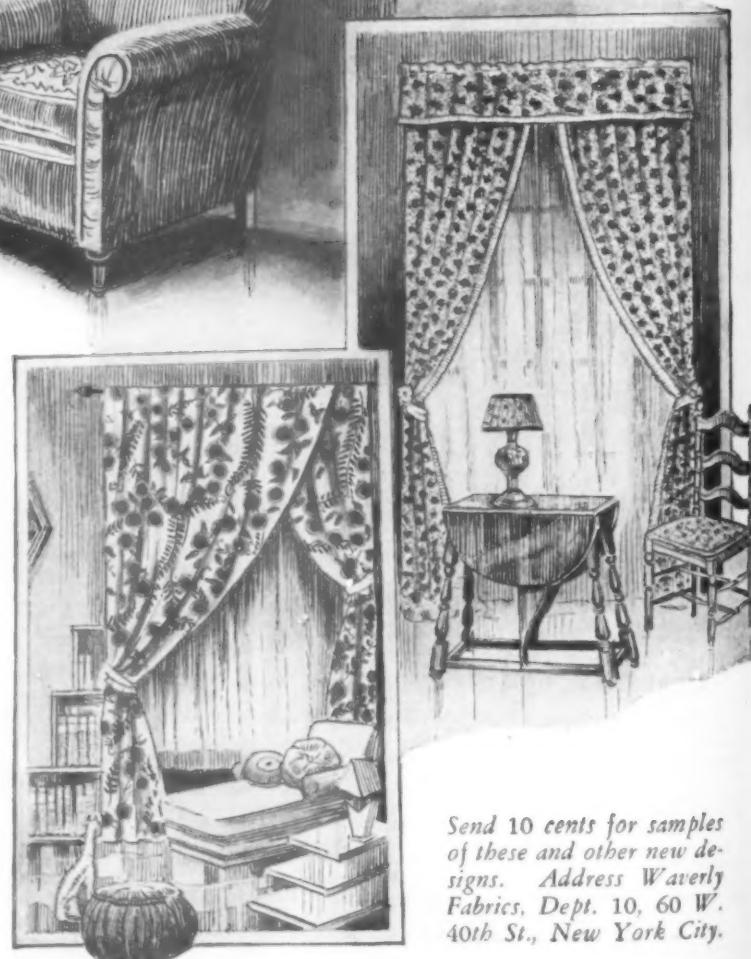
Need Not Be
Expensive

*Charm of Color and Design
Add Nothing to the Cost—
But Everything to the Effect!*

PICTURE a livingroom, for example, with overdraperies of a jade green Waverly cretonne patterned with sprays of hollyhocks in henna, orange, lemon and cream, finished with a ready-to-use Waverly binding of yellow glazed chintz, and hung over glass curtains of shimmering gauze. If you will hang the cretonne from a wood cornice with dull bronze finish you will secure a smart effect usually associated only with lavish outlay!

For a smaller and simpler room, the French Provincial or Early American style is an ideal choice. With furniture of maple, choose for your hangings a simple quaint chintz with soft semi-glaze. The design pictured has tight bunches of garden flowers and a *contrepoint* of delicate tracery on a colonial yellow ground. This should have valance and sides edged with pleated Waverly trimming of rose chintz, which comes ready to be stitched on. Or if you incline toward the modernistic you may create a very unusual room with a typically modern pattern as an inspiration. It blends melon shades, blue-green and violet on a straw color background, and should have one side draped higher than the other to give the effect of movement that characterizes the new school of decoration.

Waverly Fabrics are sold in dry goods, furniture and department stores. Their quality and durability match their beauty, yet their cost is surprisingly low, ranging from fifty cents to a dollar and a half a yard.



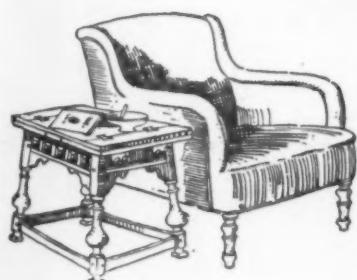
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Furniture Groups that give New Values



The Coffee Table gives double service . . . when closed it is a convenient end or chair table . . . handy for books and smoking sets.

The grouping of different pieces of Period Furniture dates from the Renaissance. Yet, during the past few years, more comfortable and artistic pieces of Period design have been created than were produced during the previous century. This Kittinger Group is an illustrious example. As a whole or in part, it is appropriate in small or large living rooms.

With luxurious down-filled cushions, the sofa illustrated invites you to lounge. It is of Charles II English design, as is the convenient end table. The modified Wing Chair is of Queen Anne influence, hair-filled for enduring comfort. A unique draw-end coffee table adds interest to the group. All these pieces are executed throughout in solid American Walnut . . . modern in staunch construction adapted to the conditions of the day.

Such pieces of carefully selected Period values are characteristic of Kittinger Distinctive Furniture in the finest of Cabinetwoods . . . principally American Walnut, Honduras Mahogany and Oak, with a few in Maple.

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KITTINGER

Distinctive Furniture



Photograph by George H. Van Anda

AN OLD HOUSE THAT BECAME A NEW HOME

A view from the garden showing the picturesque home of Paul Meylan, the artist. The story of this "House Under the Maples" is told on the opposite page

ome

THE AMERICAN HOME

JANUARY

1929

The house under the maples

Home-making treasures of another day discovered in a little house by the side of the road

TUCKED away under the shade of a maple in Connecticut is a little remodeled farmhouse that in its every line tells the story of the day when it was built, over a hundred years ago. Its one-time owners were scattered and forgotten and as the years passed over it, it became forlorn and old. Its face sagged and its windows and doors creaked in the wind as with age. It seemed slowly sinking beneath the touch of time, and then it was discovered by a man with the "seeing eye." We say "dis-

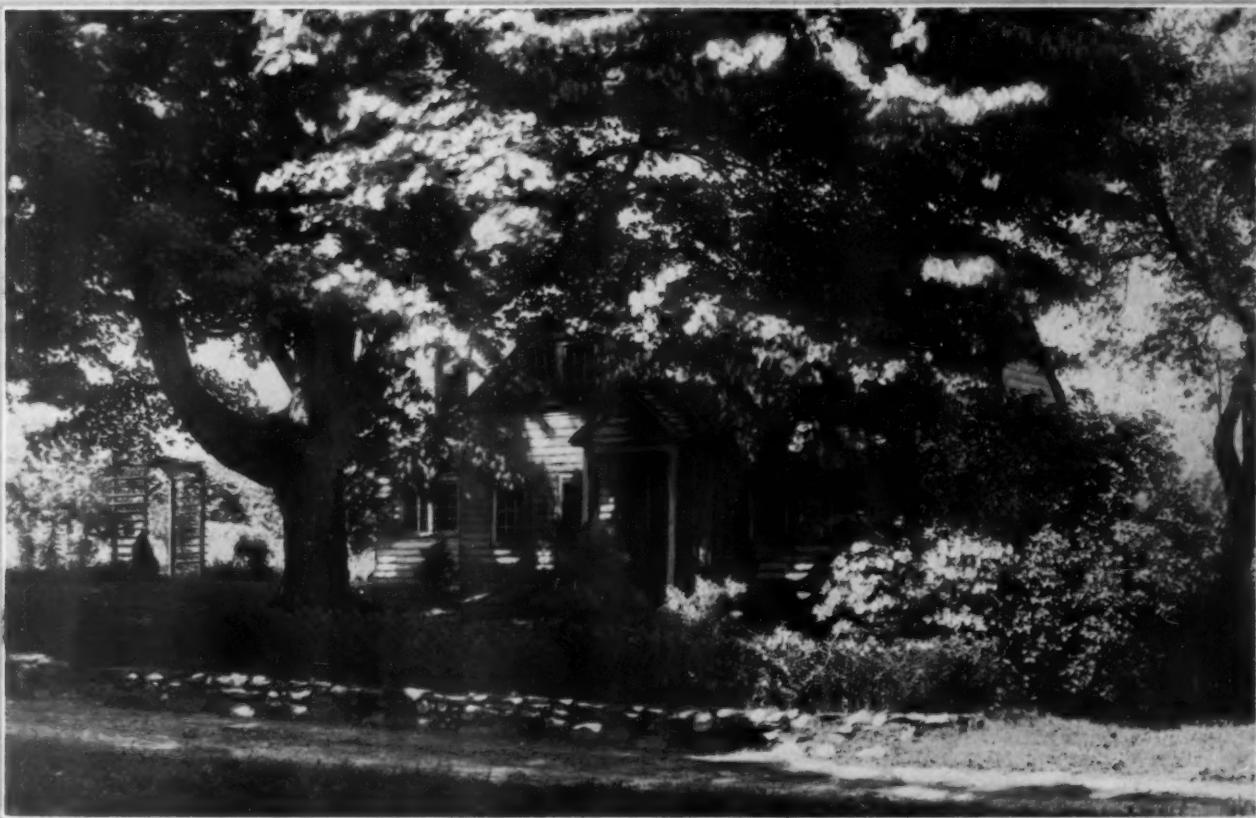
CONSTANCE BLAKE SANDERS

covered" for it was just that. It is a house that snuggles around the turn of a road where you feel that you have left the rest of the world far behind.

Wholly charming in its every line, this little home shows what can be done in remodeling a house if there be care as to each detail as in the front door copied from an old Colonial entrance. (Photographs by George H. Van Anda)

Its discoverers, for there were two, were the illustrator Paul Meylan and his wife; and when, six years ago, they saw the tiny house set under the great tree with the low rolling Connecticut hills in the background, they decided to explore further.

The inside was not very encouraging, the air was musty from long disuse and when Mr. Meylan went down to examine the cellar, the stairs gave way under him. The house was divided into five little boxlike rooms, with a dark buttery





Unusual in design and texture, this fireplace needed only to have its crude board covering removed to renew its oldtime loveliness. To the left a French door was added leading into the garden

at the rear containing an unprepossessing iron sink, where a little black slave boy was once said to have spent many weary hours washing dishes.

But the kitchen had great possibilities. It had windows and crooked doors on three sides and on lifting up a loose board back of the kitchen stove an old fireplace was discovered with crane and kettle which had hung there for many a long year. This was the deciding factor and the house was bought, and the remodeling began.

A new front door, a copy of an old Colonial model, entirely changed the look of the outside of the house. The attic had been taken possession of by squirrels that had stuffed the space between the flooring and the ceiling below with old stockings, rags, corn husks and newspapers from the time of the Civil War. Dormers were put in to raise the roof and by careful planning one large bedroom was evolved with another smaller bedroom and bath, one on each side of the stair opening, with the doors shaped to fit the slant of the roof.

A plaster board was used instead of plaster as it was impossible for a plasterer to get into all the nooks and crannies. This is very satisfactory as it gives protection against fire.

The staircase to the attic, narrow and impossibly steep, had been boxed in, in the old New England fashion, done, not for the sake of beauty, but for warmth. The entire staircase and side wall had to be torn out and a new set of stairs built with lower risers and broader treads. The staircase was made six inches wider than the old one, and with its square posts and gracefully turned hand rail transformed what was once a stuffy living room into a delightful entrance hall. Just below the stairs stands an old oak "Bahut" or clothes press from Normandy with handmade nails and wooden pegs. It has the soft finish which only comes from long years of hand rubbing.

A low broad archway has replaced the narrow door which once led into the "best parlor," and the partitions torn down between the two small rooms make

one large living room finished with soft-toned walls and harmonizing chintzes—a pleasant picture for which the well proportioned arch forms a frame. The two small ornamentations on each side of the doorway are copies of carvings from Saint Sulpice, and were brought from Paris.

From the other side of the hall you go directly into the former kitchen. This has been transformed into a dining room and a new kitchen has been added at the rear in the old buttery. Here is an Old World atmosphere reminiscent of Normandy. The fireplace particularly adds to this impression because of its unusual design and finish. The treatment of the face of the mantel is especially pleasing. A white paint mixed with just enough "Ripe Orange" enamel to take the chill off gives the right amount of warmth. The mixture of paint and enamel gives a soft finish which has the effect of a fine plaster.

The unusual formation of the chimney piece is noteworthy with its little niche and irregular lines (continued on page 339)

Have I a home or a headquarters?

A question that finds its answer in this story of real hospitality told by the famous humorist

GEORGE ADE

I OWN a plaster-and-beam house pleasantly set in a large grove of stately oaks, two miles east of Brook, Indiana. The structure has a circling outpost of other and smaller buildings, most of them showing the influence of the cottage at Stratford in which Shakespeare gave so much time to Anne Hathaway when he should have been writing plays. There is a garage with sleeping apartments above, a caretaker's cottage, a greenhouse, a cow barn, an icehouse, a swimming pool, a row of dressing rooms, a large dancing pavilion, a storage house, a pumping station, an implement shed, a stylish looking locker building, and a log cabin, 90 feet long, with a screened-in L used as a dining room. Sometimes when I size up the payroll and look over the settlement of which I have by drift of circumstances become the feudal baron, I think that we should incorporate.

I started in to have one tiny shack in which I could set up a work table far from the madding crowd, and I wound up by having a village on my hands and learning that when the retinue keeps on increasing, and one has a golf club on one's hands, and the home grounds are a picnic resort for the Northern Hemisphere, life in the country may become as congested and whooplahious as life at the Chicago Athletic Club in Chicago or The Lambs in New York.

The assembled buildings, half hidden in a grove on the banks of the Iroquois River, are collectively known as Hazelden, which is a variation of a family name and also was suggested by the fact that the premises were decorated with wide clumps of opulent hazel brush before the rakers removed all the matted leaf mold, thereby condemning to death most of our attractive undergrowth.

Hazelden is my home and is supposed to be a place of private residence, but sometimes I wonder. You see, I am a bachelor and when I am here the whole family is present. The enclosure in which I camp is a ten-acre park, with a nine-hole golf course rambling off to the east. By general consent I am the benevolent monarch of a country club, with one hundred members, who enjoy the companionship of a restless drove of caddies, untrammelled as to discipline and unrestricted as to those vocal outbursts which express the joy of living. The ancient and honorable game is played on every pleasant day. Sunday is the high spot of every week, but there are in-between tournaments.

PARTIES, picnics, and large droves of celebrators come on invitation, to romp on the playgrounds, swim in the pool, and dance in the pavilion. The annual outing for children marks the peak of the open season for hilarity. This year we had 750 guests, all of them ostensibly twelve years of age or under. Did you ever provide fancy hats, noise-makers, lunch boxes, lemonade, ice cream, gas



balloons, circus entertainment, and daylight fireworks for that many hysterical youngsters? If not, you have missed one of the bucolic experiences of a non-father who becomes obsessed with the ambition to give the tots just one lively day.

My house is regarded as a sort of registration and information bureau. From the time it is opened in the spring until it is closed after the snow arrives, no doors are locked or entrances barred. The invisible "Welcome" signs are prominently displayed. If the door bell rings or we hear some one rapping for admittance, we say, "Hello, who's the stranger?" We seldom know, at two o'clock in the afternoon, how many will sit down for dinner at seven. Look out of the window and realize that it is possible to have your own Luna Park, if you organize for it.

Do not get the impression that I have lost my intimate affection for Hazelden just because it has taken on some of the open-house and promiscuous characteristics of a Union Station or a Turkish bath. It is my only haven of refuge. It is my comfortable landing-place at the end of every long journey. It is the repository of all the books and pictures and trophies and objects of art and curious odds and ends that I have assembled during years of foreign travel and unregulated shopping. It is the way-station for all the friends I have, and without it I would be as unsettled as a bird out on a branch, with winter coming on. Possibly it is just the kind of home a case-hardened bachelor needs if he is not going to pine away from lonesomeness.



"Hazelden," the hospitable home of the famous author, George Ade, at Brook, Indiana



Hilltop House is the name given this little home, of which the floor plans are shown below. Though planned for a small rise of ground thus making the rear veranda a most attractive outdoor room, it is an excellent plan for the level plot of ground. Its quaint entrance with settles and Colonial doorway adds a distinctive touch

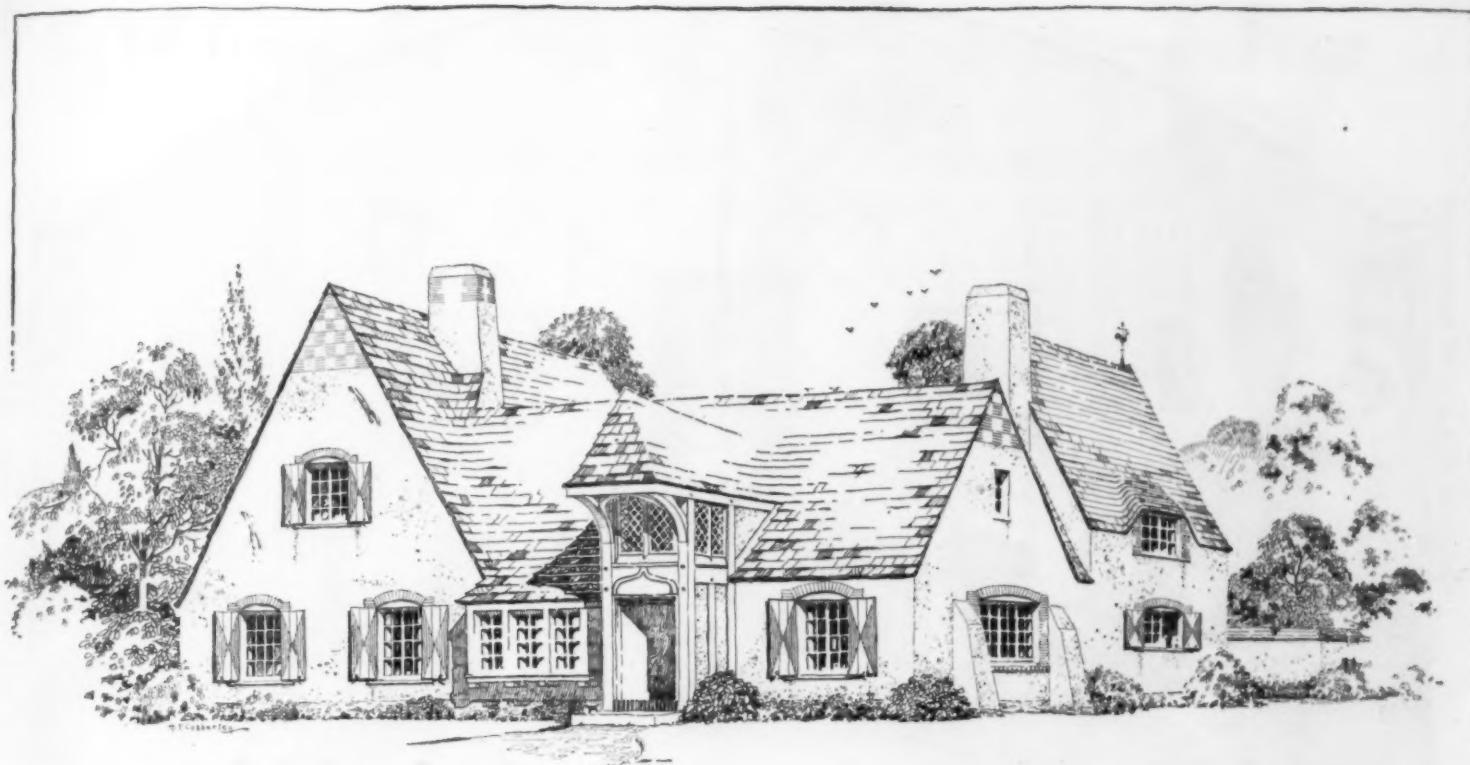
A CHARMING HOME FOR \$10,500

Designed for the American Home by

LAWRENCE VISSCHER BOYD, *Architect*

The floor plans of the Hilltop House show a pleasant layout with good use made of every available square inch of space. Note the large amount of veranda space, and the pleasant way the garden is tied up with the dwelling





This distinctive French type house with its interesting treatment of windows and doorway, and graceful roof lines, can be built out of the metropolitan district for

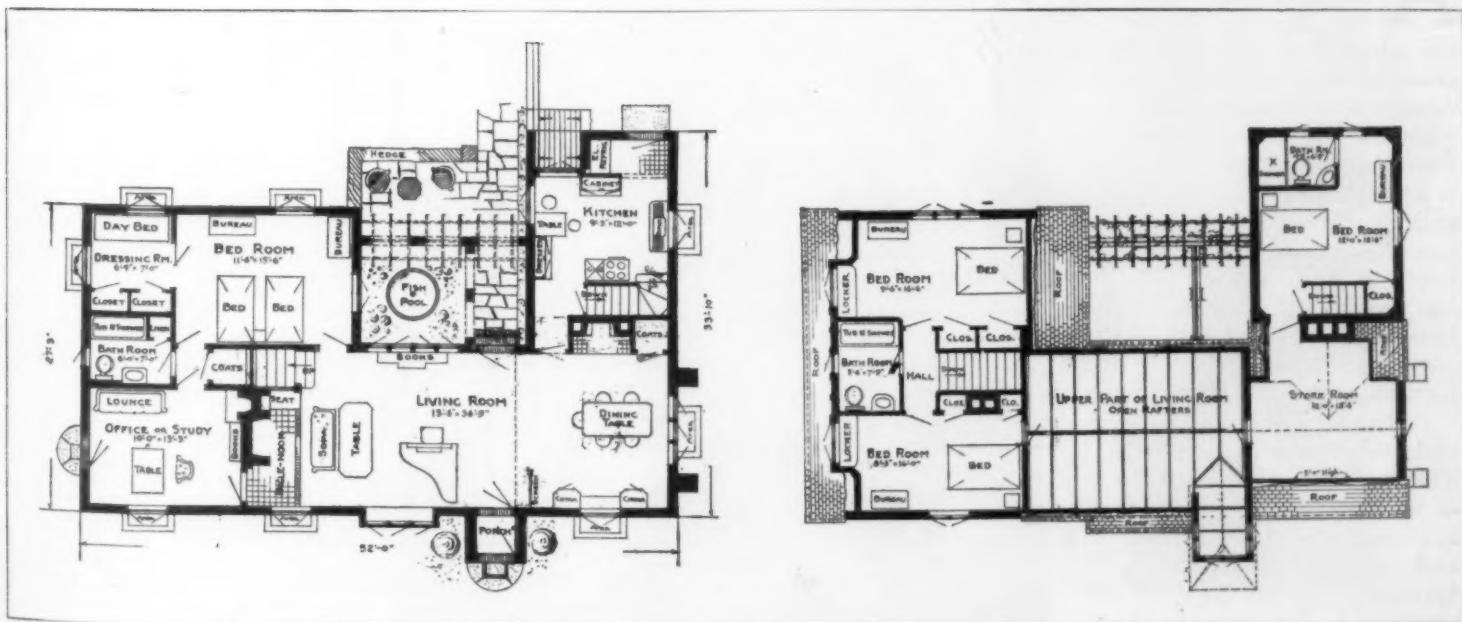
the very reasonable sum of \$14,200. Mr. Boyd designed this house and Hilltop House on the opposite page especially for the readers of *The American Home*

A NORMANDY CHATEAU TYPE FOR \$14,200

Another medium sized house also designed by Mr. Boyd

for *The American Home*

If the ground is sloping the garage can be built under a portion of the house, or if on a level piece of ground the garage can be added at slight extra cost. The same holds for the house on the opposite page





This room, the height of elegance in the eighties, offers a forceful lesson on WHAT NOT TO DO with our pictures to-day. A glance at the room

pictured below shows the present day trend in picture hanging. (Photographs by courtesy of Metropolitan Museum and by Richard Averill Smith)

The place of pictures in the home

*Make an inventory of your art gallery—
then weed out the undesirables*

ALMOST any woman will recognize that in her home furnishings the greatest care is lavished on the selection of a lamp shade, a rug, a chair, or curtains. Color, material, type, design—everything is studied, with the aid of a professional decorator, before the new object is added to the home ensemble, and all this is very much to the point. But with the large majority of homemakers there is one problem which is practically brushed aside as of little or no consequence, and that is the pictures that go on the walls.

Pictures? They are the step-children of most households! They are allowed to take care of themselves, as it were. They are hung without much thought, and certainly with very little knowledge as to proper arrangement. No one bothers

HENRIETTE WEBER

Art Extension Lecturer, University of Chicago

much about the whole matter. Well, let us admit that most pictures in most homes are nothing to think about! This,

then, is possibly the reason for the indifference with which they are treated.

Stop to face the problem squarely for a moment. Look at your own walls. Think of the pictures in your friends' houses. The fact is—and I do not believe you will deny it—that less attention is paid to what goes on the walls than to any other furnishings in the home. Consider your own case, for example.

You have saved up for some time, we will say, toward getting a new rug (continued on page 328)



Pleasing to look at and live with are these well placed, well chosen pictures. At left the pictures are "stepped" purposely to call attention to the fact that the whole design is out of balance with the right side—a point brought out in Miss Weber's text

When the family takes to the cellar

Furnishing the basement to become the play place of the household

MARJORIE LAWRENCE

YES, it's a lovely house, but we really could do with another room." This is a frequent plaint from the parents of growing families. They are devoted to their home but cannot help feeling that a little extra space would save a great deal of wear and tear on dispositions. The expense of building an additional wing is something they cannot undertake; or, perhaps, the plot of ground is so constituted that this is impossible.

The solution of the problem lies in the basement, literally speaking. For many years this was waste space—a dingy, dampish cavern used to house heating equipment and laundry tubs. The modern movement to beautify the home has penetrated even into the precincts of the basement. Cellars are proving themselves to be excellent places for many forms of indoor diversion that have no

place elsewhere in the house. However, the majority of homes are still unaware that an extra room is lying unnoticed and unclaimed in their subterranean depths.

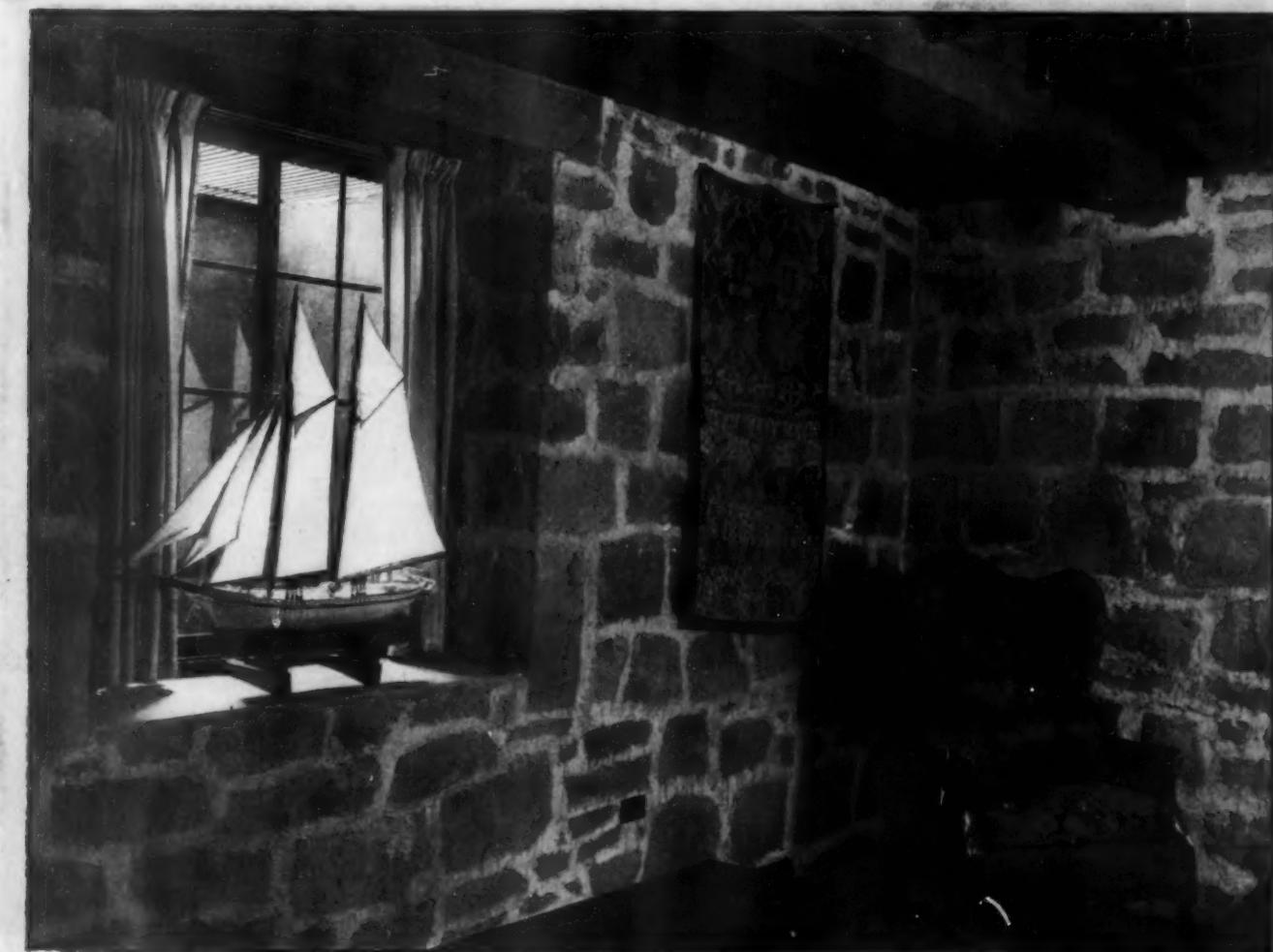
A basement which has been properly treated may be devoted to one or to several uses, besides its original and fundamental purpose. It may be a playroom for the children, a ping-pong room for the boys, a billiard room for the whole family, a workshop for Father, a gymnasium on a simple scale, or a room reserved for informal entertaining.

A cellar may sound like an odd place

The treatment of your cellar, in order to make it a livable room, depends entirely upon the original construction. A dry, light cellar can be made into almost anything you wish—play room, living room, what you will

for a party but it has housed several of the best we ever attended. One of the basements to which we refer was treated like a ship. It was whitewashed in spotless style and the old windows had been replaced by round portholes. The chairs were the familiar deck chairs, and to make all ship-shape quoits and other deck games were the rule.

Another interesting cellar we have seen was inspired by the taprooms in old English inns. It was panelled in pine board, and featured trestle tables, crude chairs, and an excellent imitation of an open fire which was achieved by means of real charred logs mixed with electrically glowing coals that flickered with an amazing play of lights and shade. The hosts in this "olde inn" gave frequent beef-steak parties and the atmosphere of the place lent a great deal of local color to these festive occasions. (continued on page 330)



THE LITTLE STONE HOUSE

Glimpses inside and out at the home of

MR. AND MRS. CARLETON PARKER,

Hempstead, Long Island

Photographs by Richard Averill Smith



In our October issue we used "The Little Stone House" as our frontispiece. This aroused such interest that we are showing herewith additional pictures. At left is the terrace entrance to the living room. Here the floor is low and stone flagged, this part of the room being used as a garden room

Below is the fireside wall of the living room, the garden room beginning at left behind the big chair. The walls are of plaster in a warm tan. The furniture is upholstered in a pale, dull green, with the rug a dull reddish tone. The windows have sheer green curtains to let in all the light possible





The atmosphere of another day is given this charming little bedroom by its furniture upholstered in gay chintz. The walls are in a very light robin's egg blue, the wood-work a darker blue, and the floor matching the wood-work. The dressing table is done in old rose, and the upholstery bears all the shades used anywhere in the room

At right another view of the living room, showing entrance hall and dining room archway as well as the sunken book shelves. The back and sides of this book case are lacquered a rich red giving a decorative note to the whole room. In the dining room are similar sunken shelves for china, these lacquered in dull blue





The finished house as the architect planned it, with every foot of space used to advantage, the design well balanced and homelike

Do I need an architect?

*In the affirmative answer will be found
building economy and satisfaction*

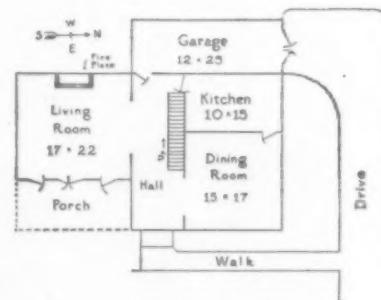
R. S. TILDEN

THIS question has been asked so often that it seems that some sort of answer is required. The man who would not even consider entering upon a lawsuit without an attorney will seriously inquire if the services of an architect are not just an unnecessary expense. Of course, the reason is that the prospective home owner has little, if any, conception of the scope of the architect's work or the value of his service and advice to the client.

To begin with, an architect is a professional man with a professional education, training, and experience. He is a very practical sort of person.

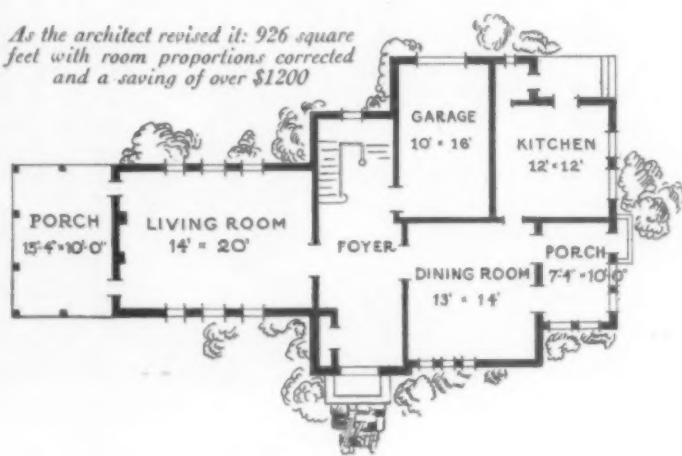
Now what can your architect do for you? At the outset he can, and often does, advise as to contemplated land purchases. Not as a real estate man thinking of values, but with an eye to its suitability for the particular type of house you have in mind. Also he is answering: will the buying of this plot entail expensive construction? Rock or difficult water conditions? Extensive grading? Are sewers, water, etc., conveniently adjacent? Next he takes your rough and often impracticable ideas and makes one or more, often many, tentative layouts before making a sketch for your inspection. These "studies" you probably never see or even

suspect but they are most important, because from them is finally evolved the sketch which represents the best and most economical solution embodying your ideas in practical form.



As the owner drew the plan: 1249 square feet for principal rooms and garage, and room proportion poor

As the architect revised it: 926 square feet with room proportions corrected and a saving of over \$1200



After the sketch is approved the only work which the average man knows of is started—the working drawings. But Mr. Average Citizen still sees almost nothing of the work which goes on "behind the scenes." For example, why are the walls of this or that material? Because the architect knows the good qualities and the physical qualities of the material. Why is this girder steel and all other floor framing wood? Because steel is the most economical material which will safely carry the loads at this particular point—and innumerable others. How does he know the answer to these questions? Because his study, contrary to your belief, was not confined to art or pretty pictures, but included such unromantic subjects as Mechanics of Materials, Theory of Structures, Working Stresses, Strengths of Materials, and many others.

Incidentally, he must have a good working knowledge of the Building Code or other law governing the erection of buildings in your particular location. You might think that with all the technical knowledge available these codes would be pretty much alike, but brick-work in cement mortar is allowed 12 tons per square foot in one city and twenty-one and a half tons in another. Again, in (continued on page 358)



Many well placed windows afford abundant light, this softened and reflected by dull finished walls. Note the chair near table where either sun or reading lamp may throw light over the left shoulder, thus preventing eye strain

Furnishing your home to save your eyes

Walls, ceilings, and lamp shades carefully chosen and properly placed to prevent eye strain

MAN'S great superiority over animals is due to the more facile use of his brain, his hands, and his eyes. When oil displaced candles in home illumination eye strain was greatly reduced. Electricity made available lighting appliances for further eliminating eye fatigue. With the advent of electricity, however, such great power for lighting was placed at the householder's disposal that many have overdone it and actually placed a needless burden upon their eyes. The selection of wall covers and room colors must also be given careful study by everyone who is aware of the value of his eyes and the importance of giving these delicate members every protection. But more about these after we find out about the right use of lights to save eye strain and often-times subsequent headaches and general tiredness.

There are some people who seem to believe that a single electric bulb can perform a miracle and expect it to light an entire room. Of course, a large bulb can make an average room glow with light,

DONALD A. LAIRD

Director Colgate Psychological Laboratory

but that is not adequate lighting since the high powered bulb causes glare fatigue of the eyes. It is much like looking at the bright sun for a few seconds. Of the two evils, high intensity lighting which produces glare, and dim lighting without glare, dim lighting is the better, but even that is subjecting the eyes to a continual strain. The dim light places most of its strain on the delicate automatic lens just behind the pupil at the front of the eye, while the glaring lighting fatigues the sensitive nerve cells near the back of the eye ball. Too bright light may actually destroy these receptive nerve cells. That is why forest rangers in the Rockies always wear dark colored goggles when they are out of doors where the snow reflects the glaring sunlight into their eyes.

A 75 watt bulb hanging on a two or three foot cord in the center of the kitchen produces glare, unless it is prop-

erly shaded. Yet to be able to see into the kitchen sink when she is washing dishes in her own shadow the housewife often has even a larger light bulb placed on this cord. Now, 75 watts shaded or unshaded is not adequate for the average kitchen. There should be a 25 watt bulb over the stove close to the ceiling; another 25 watt bulb over the sink and close to the ceiling; still another 25 watt bulb where it will shine into the icebox but still keeping close to the ceiling; and another 25 watt bulb in the center of the kitchen and hugging the ceiling also.

This illustrates several important principles to be followed in checking up on what can be done to the house lighting to save eyes. First, it is better to have the light come from small bulbs scattered around the room rather than from a single large bulb. This makes the lighting more uniform, avoiding dark corners, and eliminating much glare. In the living room of my home, for instance, there was just a large central fixture when we moved in. We now (continued on page 371)



An attached garage skillfully planned by the architect to carry out the lines of the dwelling itself, with the garage only a few feet from the highway. (Clarence Brazer, Architect)

The best way to house your car

*Build the attached garage for utility,
beauty, and economy*

SHOULD the garage be built directly into the moderate-sized dwelling, should it be slightly separated but connected by either an open or covered passage, or should it be entirely removed to another part of the lot? These are questions that arise in the mind of every home builder. Like most other questions regarding the planning of a home, they should be carefully thought out ahead of time, long before definite and final building plans are made. Let us approach the garage problem as we approach the property itself, going right along the main road, in our imagination.

The first thing that meets our mind's eye, then, is the plot. We must think of the points

GERALD LYNTON KAUFMAN

of the compass, the location and size of the house, the landscaping of the property, and, most important of all,

the location of the private road. It should be borne in mind that the minimum convenient width of a private garage driveway is eight feet. At least a foot should be left on either side of the drive, and at least five feet should be left between the opposite side of the house and the property line or lot line.

This gives a total of fifteen feet, minimum, to be subtracted from the width of the lot to give the total width of the house (if the garage is not made a part of the house itself but is located on the back of the lot and reached by a side road).

Let us suppose, however, that the lot is amply wide, which means at least fifty feet, and we are not cramped for space at all. We have arrived at the lot, in our im-



The semi-attached garage, quite in keeping with the style of architecture of the house. The residence of Mr. Edward A. Eaton at Scarsdale, N. Y., Eugene J. Lang, Architect



The two-car garage above is built into the house, and the same heating and lighting system supplies dwelling and garage

Something entirely distinctive is this unit built on two levels, where the garage roof forms a veranda for the first floor of the house (H. T. Lindeberg, Architect)

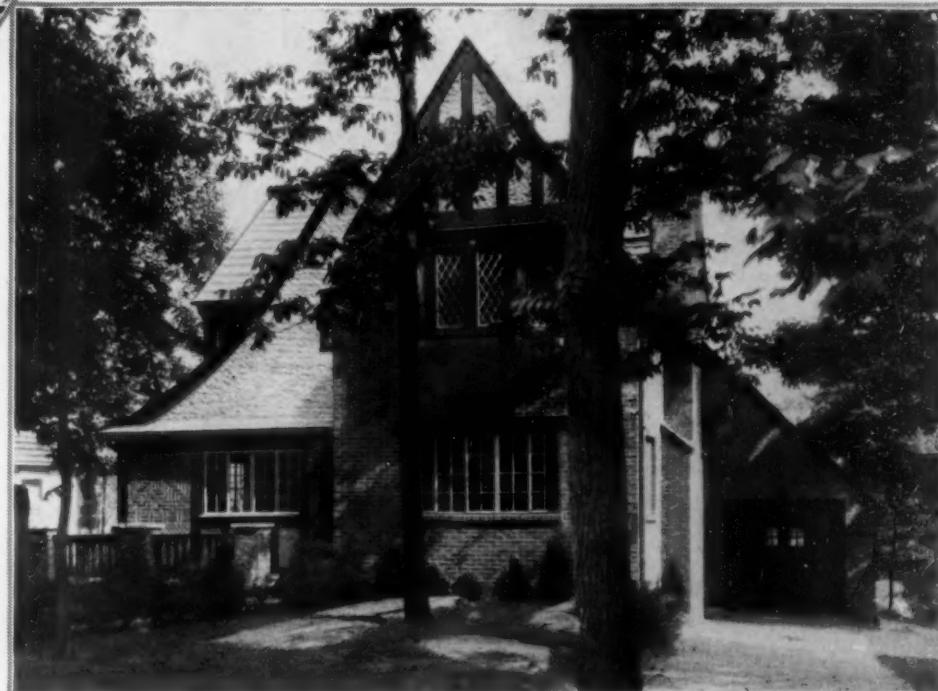
The garage wing of this little brick and stucco house nicely balances the dining room extension. (Harry Koerner, Architect)

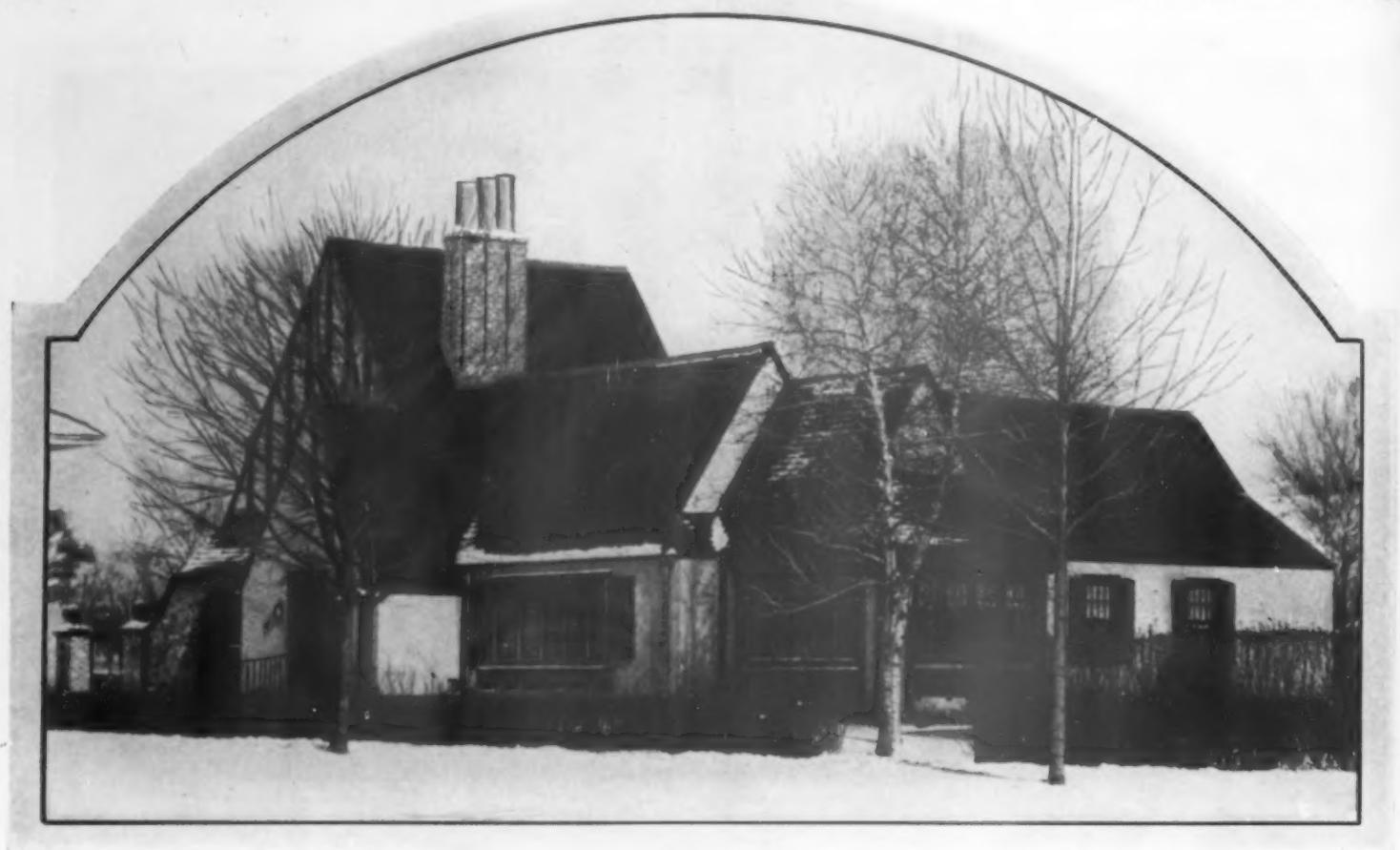
The average size of a one car garage is 10 feet by 20 feet; if we can take this area of 200 square feet and put it under a front porch, a kitchen, or even a dining room or living room there is just so much added to the size of our flower garden or vegetable garden or lawn. On a flat lot, however, level with the street, this can seldom be done since it necessitates too steep a road to the garage doors. The cellar floor level must be used for

(continued on page 338)

aginary trip, and we have no difficulty in locating our house and our private driveway to our entire satisfaction. We are free to build in the garage or to keep it separate; which shall we do?

Home planning of all kinds should be considered from three points of view; utility, beauty, and economy. Utility includes time saving and space saving as well as practicability and convenience. It takes only a moment's thought to convince us that both time and space will be saved by making the garage a part of the house; time in walking to and from the car, and space both through the elimination of the separate building and the elimination of the road back of the house.





If one needed proof of the heat-wasting quality of an uninsulated house here it is: the snow completely melted off the entire roof because of escaping heat

Keeping the weather outdoors

*Heatproofing an old house to bring comfort
and to reduce the coal bill*

ASUBURBAN house two years old went through last winter on six tons of coal, while its neighbor, of the same size and type but three years older, burned over eight. The difference lies in the fact that the newer house is heatproofed; its roof and walls are lined with insulating material, its windows are made tight with metal weather strips, and on three sides it is equipped with weather-stripped storm sash. As a result, the air within it is not affected by outdoor conditions and when warmed, remains warm for long periods. Even in bitter weather the heater is shut off for the greater part of the day.

The cost of heatproofing was about \$300, which adds \$18 a year to the interest charges; but as the annual saving in fuel is at least \$30, the owner makes cash saving that justifies the additional first cost. Beside this, there is less handling of fuel and of ashes, and as tempera-

ROGER B. WHITMAN

tures through the house are more uniform, there is greater freedom from drafts.

Since of such practical advantage, heatproofing is becoming a matter of course in new construction, and is bringing to the owners of existing houses the question of whether they, too, cannot apply it. This is not only possible but entirely practical, as will be clear through an understanding of the situation, which may thus be stated: heating a house means heating the air in it. If the heated air is permitted to escape, its place will be taken by cold air entering from outdoors, and the heater must be kept going strong to bring this to a comfortable temperature. In a heatproofed house the warmed air is prevented from escaping, and the amount of fuel burned is thereby greatly reduced. The first step in heatproofing is thus an understanding of how

heated air escapes and of how heat may otherwise be lost.

The greatest loss of heat is through the roof. Warm air is light and will rise. The warmest part of a room will be the ceiling, and it is by no means unusual for the air at the ceiling to be 20 degrees or more warmer than the air at the floor. Further, warm air will rise with considerable force, and a plaster ceiling, being porous, is no bar to it; the bands and stripes often seen on ceilings are made by dust filtered from air that has passed through the plaster. Reaching the attic space the warm air continues to rise, and will be lost to outdoors if the roof is not built to retain it. Its place will be taken by air that leaks into the lower parts of the house around windows and doors and through any crevice that it can penetrate. Fuel must be burned for the heating of this cold air, which in its turn will rise and pass out through the roof. (continued on page 355)

Budgeting a small income

Planning an attractive home for a family of five with a very moderate income

JOAN ASHBURNE

Photographs by courtesy of John Wanamaker

A GREAT deal is said to-day about the shortage of the dollar, but that sensitive bit of coinage shrinks or expands largely according to how it is spent. Many a woman has had the experience of seeing with a touch of envy the home of a neighbor less prosperous than herself furnished in a more tasteful fashion than she with her larger means has compassed in her own home. The problem of creating a home atmosphere of cheer and charm on slender resources has taxed feminine ingenuity ever since Mrs. Cave Woman abandoned nature's shelter for civilization and a house.

After all, running a home is still primarily a woman's job even in these days of workless wonders. (continued on page 331)

The kitchen dining-room, size 10 x 10 feet, has painted furniture to match the curtains and shelf flounce. An easily cared for congoleum rug gives color and interest to the floor. Total cost is \$176.42

Crelonne of attractive pattern strikes the color note in the living room. If desired this room can be used as a bedroom by two of the family. The double bed is of excellent construction and comfortably spacious. Room size is 10 x 10 feet. Cost of furnishings is \$122.70



What makes a room comfortable?

It is design that counts and proper arrangement with harmony in colors

JUST what does "comfort" mean, decoratively? It certainly must include more than the fact that the springs of the chair are sufficiently flexible for relaxation and that the proportions of height, width, and depth suit us. We have all been in rooms which had their normal number and kind of furnishings, yet were uncomfortable. We knew it, because we felt restless and ill at ease.

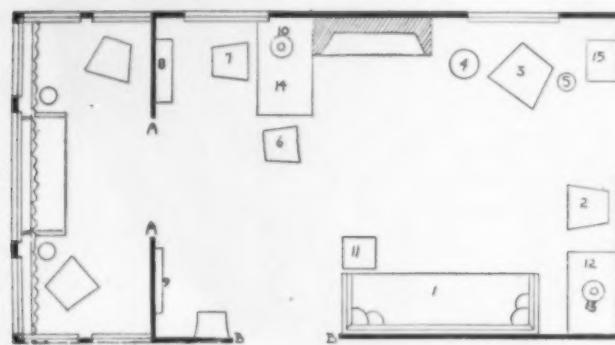
LUCY D. TAYLOR

The secret lies in a few simple decorating principles. Whether or not we are willing to acknowledge the facts, they are there, unchangeable.

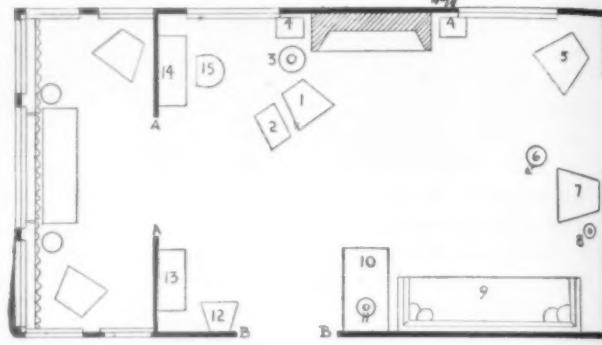
Father comes home and settles down to wait for the welcome dinner call. Where is his chair? Is it near the light, so he can read—if he wants to? Is there

some little stand or receptacle near by for his tobacco? Are his evening papers near at hand? Your neighbor drops in for a chat. She sits down on the sofa. You sit down—on an uncomfortable straight chair near by. It may be that you have to sit opposite the table and dodge the lamp as you chat with her.

Both of these conditions refer directly to definite decorating (continued on page 340)



The contrast shown by these two furniture arrangements (right and left) offers a fine lesson in placement and balance



Design carefully considered brings to this room (below) an unusual beauty. Plain walls contrast restfully with figured upholstery, rug, book bindings, and the scenic wallpaper shown through the doorway



Refilling the linen chest

*Hints for brides young and
housewives older*

PHOEBE COLE

PRIDE in lovely household linens is one of the first instincts that civilization taught women. (And perhaps even savage ladies of Cave Dwelling days took an honest pride in the reserve supply of skins they were able to accumulate!) At any rate, women of all classes have always delighted in their linens, and a well stocked linen chest has been considered almost as necessary as a bridegroom for the bride's entry into matrimony. In some countries the hope chest is started almost as soon as a baby girl is born, and when she is ready to marry she has enough linens to last her a long lifetime. Such an ample stock is no longer necessary, since we women no longer do our own spinning and weaving.

Though the bride of to-day has no need to lay up linens for a lifetime, she is not wise if she gives her linen supply no thought during the first few years of marriage. Even though she is a bride of only last June, and even though she has a nobly filled chest when she set up housekeeping, it is the very wisest thing in the world to add a few new pieces every year, or better yet, every six months, to keep the supply always generous. The older housekeeper, whose bridal linens may have gone the way of all things, probably knows from experience that she ought to add at least six new sheets, six pairs of pillow cases, and half a dozen to a dozen towels to the supply each year for a family of four or more.

NOT all housekeepers, young bride or experienced matron, know, however, that the rotation of linens is the height of linen wisdom. This is true of table linen and handkerchiefs and underwear also. And it is so simple, if the one who puts away the clean laundry will just remember each time to put the things at the bottom of their respective piles, bringing to the top of each pile things less recently used. The only warning is that things should be quite dry before putting away.

In the average household, where luxurious daily change of bed linen is impossible, a minimum (continued on page 370)



In sickness or in health, there is always a sense of well-being if the linen chest has a full supply of good towels such as these. (Mosse)

A bathroom should always have both linen and Turkish towels to suit individual preferences and needs. At right are hemstitched huck towels of good quality. (Mosse)

When color came to brighten the bathroom, design quickly followed until now we have towels, washcloths, bathmats and seat covers all of the same pattern. (James McCutcheon & Co., photograph by Sara Parsons)



The mark of distinction for any towel is a well designed monogram. In white on the damask towels above, they are the final touch. (Mosse)

The monogrammed sheets and cases (below) have deep borders of simple eyelet embroidery that lend to these pieces of bed linen unusual beauty and richness. (Mosse)



The art of window dressing

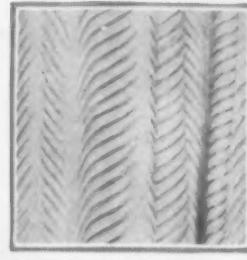
Curtains are always a most important furnishing; the new fabrics make them one of distinction

HELEN DAGGETT

INNUMERABLE articles are published illustrating the interiors of beautiful homes. "Oh, yes," you will say, "picturing homes where it is quite evident that the owners are able to buy expensive materials and costly furniture." Let me assure you right here that the furnishings of many of these lovely homes did not cost the large amounts of money you might imagine. It is not so much the money which is spent as it is the good taste and knowledge of artistic treatment which is expressed. The materials

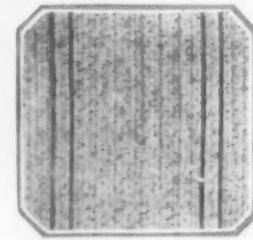


Inexpensive and in a variety of colors and designs are these cotton fabrics. (F. Schumacher & Co.)

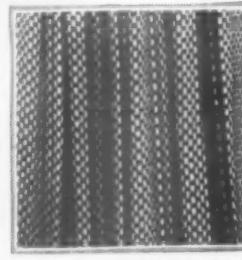


Spiral or Eiffel cloth is one of the new fabrics for curtains. (B. Altman & Co.)

The glazed chintz at left is also charming for upholstery. (Stern Bros.)

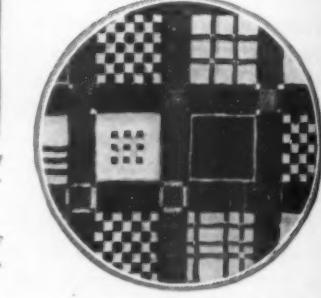


Theatrical gauze is inexpensive and lets in a quantity of light. (Stern Bros.)



Colored monk's cloth is being used extensively for draperies. (B. Altman & Co.)

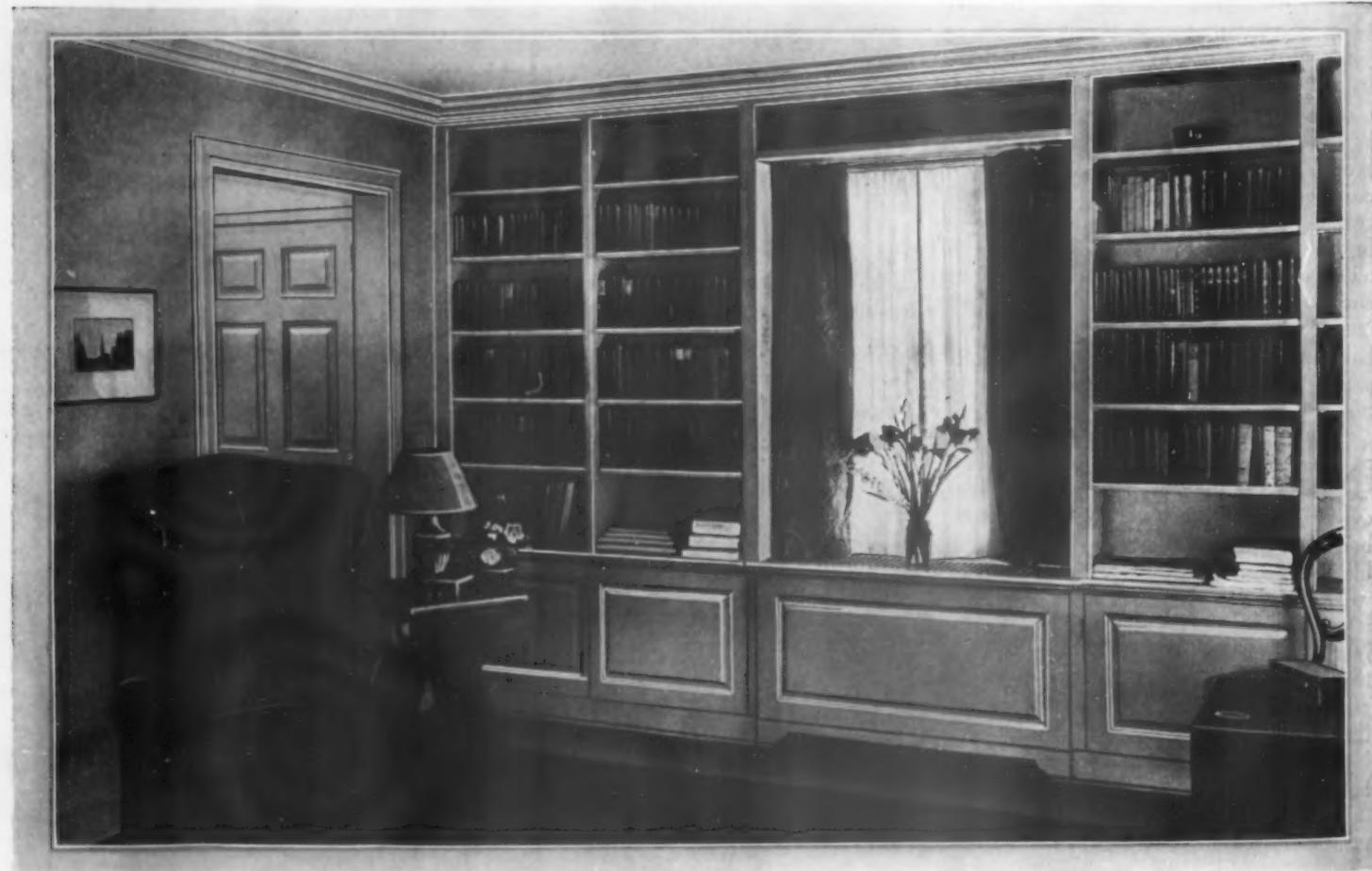
The woven cloth at right is colorful and full of pattern. (Stern Bros.)



used may be very inexpensive indeed, yet the effect one of charm and beauty—an effect which means much to the happiness of any home.

Take, for example, the windows of the house, especially in the living room. Attractively curtained and with a harmonious rug on the floor, the room will at once have a sense of being completely furnished, even though there is scarcely any furniture in it. Much depends upon

the right selection of materials and the way in which they are hung. They frame, (continued on page 345)



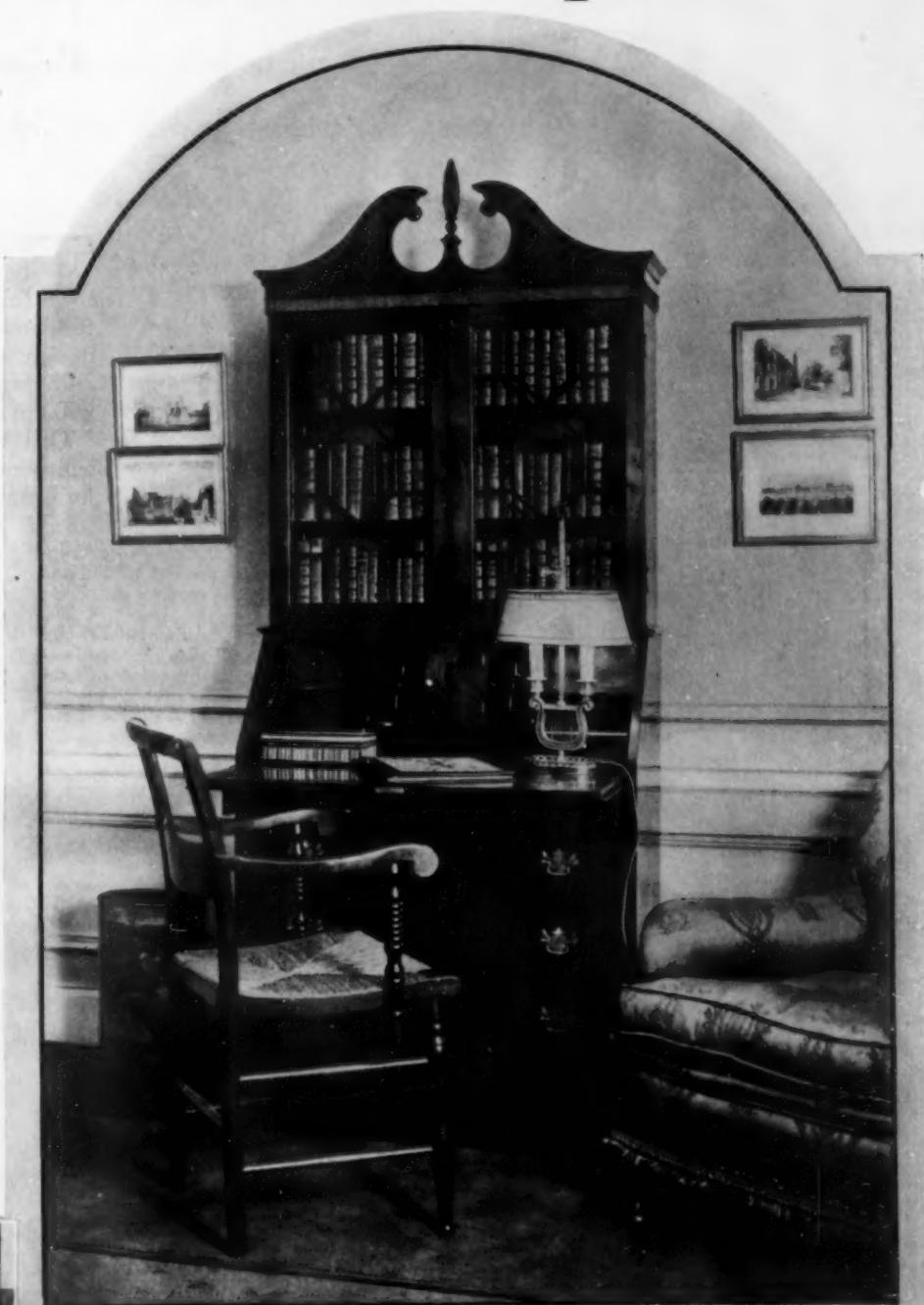
Have your rooms bare spots?

Buying the odd piece of furniture for your room

GRACE L. DAGGETT

IT IS often several years after the purchase of the absolutely essential furnishings, before funds can be found available for the buying of those useful but less vital pieces which are needed to effect a finished home. Nothing creates a homelike atmosphere more successfully than well chosen groups of furniture attractively arranged. A comfortable chair considered alone serves its purpose, but when complemented by a footstool and small table for a lamp and books, it takes on a greater furnishing value immediately. Add to such a group a bookcase within easy proximity to the chair, and again a heightened usefulness is evident.

With a very limited amount of money you may add many charming small articles of furniture to your home that will contribute to your comfort and at the same time add to the decorative effect. Look about your rooms and decide which of these so-called occasional pieces would most improve the general appearance. Here are some suggestions that may prove helpful. Let us suppose, for example, that a door opens into the pantry or kitchen, exposing the workshop of the home. A screen arranged at such a door will afford privacy to the culinary department, and should be bought at the earliest opportunity. A plain leather threefold screen may be bought for \$12, others (continued on page 572)



A comfortable chair complemented by a footstool and small table for a lamp and books, with a book case near by, forms a usable and very decorative group



A secretary, contributing much of service and dignity, may be bought in two sections, the desk section first and the upper part later; or as a unit, if you prefer

A chest of four drawers is a wise choice for a home where storage space is needed. With a Chippendale mirror above, and a comfortable chair close by, it may be used as a console table. (Photographs on this page by courtesy of R. H. Macy & Co.)

Furniture minus its "make-up"



A charming blending of the old and modern in design is shown in this corner cabinet that may be had undecorated. Photographs by courtesy of Katharine Peirson

Painted furniture means color, space, and money saved

LEE McCANN

THE proverb that beauty is only skin deep but ugliness goes to the bone is as true of furniture as of feminine good looks. If the fundamentals of a piece of furniture, namely, its design and construction, are not pleasing in line and proportion, all the arts of lacquer and veneer will not avail to make it beautiful.

Of late years since the advent of gay porch and sunroom furniture, home decorators have had a lot of fun arranging bright color schemes and carrying them out in the selection of colorful draperies, and by painting the simple furniture needed for these informal settings. Having tasted blood, many a one has quite naturally felt the desire to go further and carry on artistic endeavor in the more important rooms. But here an obstacle presented

(continued on page 342)



Compact with all its wings folded in, this unpainted cabinet becomes a table of modern design. Below it is shown with cabinet wings opened (right) and at left the back is shown as a cabinet. This furniture is most inexpensive



Below 50 degrees for health

When buying the mechanical refrigerator it is health, not delicious frozen desserts, that counts

FLORENCE CLAUSS

CONTRARY to some of the arguments used in selling an electric or any mechanical refrigerator, its chief basis of appeal should be that of health. There are many other services it renders, but the supply of cold, dry air at a temperature below 50 degrees, is the feature with which the prospective purchaser of a refrigerating machine should concern herself, whether that refrigerator be operated by electricity, gas, or oil.

There are two factors governing food preservation. One is a constant temperature of 40 to 45 degrees (or below 50 degrees), and the other is dryness—lack of moisture. There do not exist two more desirable conditions to make germs feel at home than warmth and moisture, perfect conditions for the breeding of bacteria. You probably know that bacteria, yeasts and molds, three types of micro-organisms, are the most insidious of all causes of food spoilage and that the growth of bacteria, yeasts, and molds, like that of all other plants, is influenced by temperature, moisture, and light. The health guarding, efficient refrigerator must, therefore, provide dry, cold air and, of course, exclude light.

Tests by the United States Government experts show that a temperature below 50 degrees is absolutely necessary for proper refrigeration. Above 50 de-

grees F., bacteria multiply so quickly as to endanger the condition of food. So, 50 degrees marks the danger line between pure and impure food and between poor and proper refrigeration. Any one can tell whether the household refrigerator is providing adequate refrigeration by a test of food compartment temperatures. Place a dependable thermometer in the food compartment of the refrigerator and read it just before the ice supply is put in for the day. Read it an hour or so later and then two or three times more at intervals of two or three hours. If the thermometer at any time reads above 50 degrees there is danger of food spoilage and danger to health, particularly if there are small children.

ANOTHER test one manufacturer of refrigerators suggests is the placing of unwrapped crackers in the refrigerator for twenty four hours. If they are not

fresh and crisp when taken out, the air circulating in the refrigerator is damp. And moisture, you know, helps along bacterial growth. The ordinary ice chest, if well insulated, will provide the desired temperature if it is constantly stocked with ice. A diminishing ice supply means a mounting temperature, while in the mechanical refrigerator, the "cold" is constant, the temperature never rising above 50 degrees.

In considering the purchase of a mechanical refrigerator, there are three or four questions that will come to your mind. I know what they are. First, you are thinking, "How much will it cost to buy?" Then, "How much will it cost to operate?" Crowding out this question is, "Will I be able to keep it in running order?", meaning, "Will its mechanical features confuse me?"—followed by a general wonderment about its performing all the services the salesman tells you can be expected from your purchase.

Answering the first question, you can pay practically any amount you wish for the refrigerator, depending upon size, installation, whether you wish a self-contained refrigerator (that is, a complete outfit consisting of cabinet and mechanical unit) or whether you have a good refrigerator and need to install the refrigerating unit only. Do not try to economize by buying a cabinet that is a little

(continued on page 544)



Above is a refrigerator with the refrigerating unit in its base; also made in a five cubic foot size. (Photographs by courtesy of General Electric Co., Frigidaire Corp., Kelvinator Corp.)

At left is another refrigerator made in varying sizes. The mechanism is on top thus affording abundant storage space

At right is a complete kitchen unit for a limited space with a small but perfect refrigerator built in the cabinet



For the man who likes to build

*Plank furniture made at home to fit
an odd nook indoors or out*

H. ROSSITER SNYDER

WHEN winter has driven the home carpenter indoor, when garden gates and benches have been put to bed under a blanket of snow, it is time to think about making that breakfast nook furniture and some of those cozy corner seats which we have promised ourselves so long.

One may talk about turned legs and spindle-spoked chairs and tables, but there is something substantial and satisfying in the heavy plank furniture made at home to fit a specific corner. Its curves are designed on paper, and it is sawed and sandpapered from honest-to-goodness plank lumber, strong enough to hold a person of avoirdupois when he yawns, or even the piano if we care to test it out. It combines strength, permanence and beauty.

And, after all, plank furniture is not difficult to make. Two planks may be easily joined by dowels and glue or by ordinary cleats. These cleats may be hidden, or left in the honest open, according to the design. Sturdiness is part of the charm.

Once we have realized how easily any desired number, width, and thickness of planks may be joined together in any

length, we turn our thought to pattern. Pattern may involve only straight sawing, as with tie-beams, for stiffening table or bench legs, or it may and usually does involve some sawing of curves.

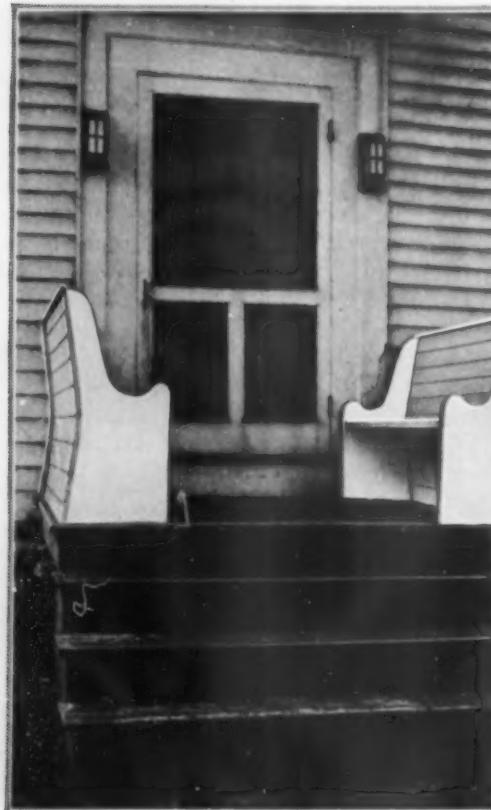
Plank furniture looks too heavy if it is left with straight lines and square edges. A few curves and cut-outs overcome this objection. Curves are cut with a coping or compass saw, the latter usually being preferred for home use. There is no trick to using a compass saw except to hold it at right angles to the plank, take short strokes, and follow the line.

Always we may have the comforting thought in the back of our heads that, whatever errors and slips we make, our old friend Coarse Sandpaper irons them all out after the sawing is done. All home-made furniture should be thoroughly sandpapered on all surfaces, with the grain when pos-

sible, after it is assembled and is being prepared for paint. Knots should always be dabbed with shellac before painting.

Curves and cut-outs may be designed on paper first. When the full-sized paper model satisfies the eye, it may be cut out as a "template" with scissors, and the outline traced with a pencil on the wood. For this furniture we find the same lines used indoors as out-of-doors. Its origin was in indoor use, invented to shield one from the cold draughts in back as one sat facing a fireplace.

(continued on page 353)



Settles for the entrance porch are sturdy and enduring and simple to construct. (See text for details)



Such attractive pieces of garden furniture as this little resting place above are easily made at home



Another design for plank furniture—a corner settle for the sunporch or veranda



If you buy "Petunia" merely you may get one of perhaps a hundred different varieties or strains; so study the catalog offerings.

"Harbingers of spring"

*Catalogitis infects the gardener throughout
the land as the season opens*

THE catalogs come to us during the bleak winter months when every true gardener longs for the arrival of spring. True "harbingers of spring," they are most welcome. Most of you will agree with me that seed catalogs are written by the greatest optimists in the world and yet the alluring descriptions of the results possible with the particular brands of seeds are truly marvelous. Surely we will forgive them for painting the pictures almost unattainably perfect, because the seeds should bloom right in the catalogs even though they do not do so anywhere else.

I wonder if you get the greatest value from the catalogs you receive. I wonder if you realize the enormous amount of information to be had from them. Many are really text books of gardening. Seed houses and nurserymen spend thousands of dollars and devote a great deal of time to the preparation of their catalogs. The last twenty years have seen some great improvements in them as well as in the plants and seeds that are offered. The few mediocre catalogs being sent out are fewer every year.

The art of catalog making is to-day upon a very high plane, and when you get a catalog from one of the prominent seed houses or nurseries you find it really

ROMAINE B. WARE

interesting reading. Eleven years ago, when good catalogs were not as common as they are to-day, I received a rather elaborate one that I still prize to this day. The man who wrote it passed away



Columbine strains or selections vary in color and in spur development—so suit your particular fancy

several years ago and the firm that issued it is not prominent any more, but that catalog is still valuable. It is unique in one respect—it contains no illustrations of the flowers or plants but is filled with word pictures describing them that are simply wonderful. Catalogs without pictures are unusual these days, and seldom do we find a good one unillustrated.

When one becomes a true "dirt" gardener he begins to make a collection of catalogs and as the years go by he grows attached to some of them. He is afflicted with a disease that might be called "Catalogitis" and while the attacks are not fatal they are many times most alarming. One of the symptoms is the awful fuss he makes when one of the valued books is not to be found.

There are a great many kinds of catalogs for the gardener and they are all useful. The most common, of course, is the seed catalog. Many of the seed houses are in fact national institutions, and they comb the far corners of the world for new and unusual things to offer their customers. Some of the large companies maintain extensive experimental farms and gardens that they may test out the new things before they offer them to the public.

(continued on page 353)



Blue Larkspur and White Madonna or Candidum Lily are a charming combination. Beginning on a small scale may be made the first year

Irises offer an extraordinary range of colors, are easy to grow, and can be bought at prices to fit any purse



A garden on \$25

*A first year budget covering plants, seeds and tools
with a \$25 appropriation*

I. GEORGE QUINT

THE Thompsons were coming over for bridge. They had just become settled in their new home and Jack was getting accustomed to rushing for the 8:47 train in the morning and dashing for the 5:17 at night.

We started our game well enough, but when Jack led diamonds instead of hearts it was evident his mind was on something else.

Over our coffee and cake later I asked him what he was going to do with that 25-foot border in front of his house.

"Just what I was thinking about," he replied. "I'd like to start a garden, but with the expense of moving and buying odds and ends, not to speak of the down payment, I'm afraid we can't."

"How much could you spend," I asked him.

"Not more than \$25, including tools. I'm a rank amateur, and haven't a single piece of equipment. No, I guess it's no use. I couldn't do much with \$25."

"Nonsense," I assured him. "Let's figure this out."

The Thompsons didn't leave until well after midnight, but Jack's parting words were:

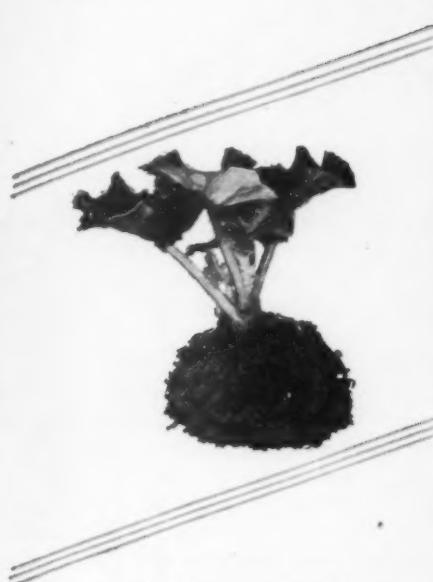
"Come out and see our garden sometime."

That was last January. You know, you can get a great thrill out of studying the seed catalogs in January. In fact, it is better to plan the garden some time ahead.

We visited the Thompsons in June. On the dinner table was a vase of their own flowers. They hadn't quite approached their \$25 limit, but their front yard had increased the value of their property many times that amount.

There really is nothing like planning a garden on paper. I have known folks whose idea of a garden is to throw a few seeds into the ground and sit back waiting for results. It takes careful planning and hard work, to have a really satisfying garden but when the first seedling pokes its head out of the soil all the hard work is forgotten in the thrill of accomplishment and creation.

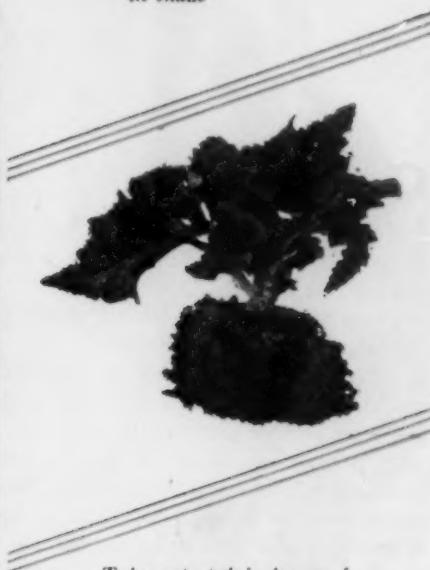
For the small home owner, like Jack Thompson, with a (continued on page 360)



The tubers are started into growth in early spring indoors or outside in early summer



This frilled flower is just one of the many types found in the Tuberous Begonia, an all-season bloomer, even in shade



Tubers started in boxes of sand or moss are put outdoors when danger of late frost is passed

Don't pass up the Begonia

*Sturdy, free flowering and continuously blooming
here is a truly dependable flower*

F. F. ROCKWELL

TWO important respects in which Begonias lead almost all other summer flowering plants are their very long, and continuous season of bloom, and their unusual tolerance of extreme conditions of sun and shade.

The two types of most value for outdoor planting are the Fibrous-rooted Everflowering (*Begonia semperflorens*), and the Tuberous-rooted hybrids. These two types are very different in their habit of growth, and entirely distinct in their flowers. They are alike in being easily grown, and in the certainty with which they may be counted upon to give satisfactory results.

The Everblooming Begonias well merit their name. I know of no plant which flowers more persistently.

The original *semperflorens* species has been crossed with numerous other species, so that most of the varieties now offered in this class, are really hybrids. The colors range from pure crystalline white, through many beautiful shades of coral pink, to carmine so dark and brilliant that it may reasonably be called red. The foliage of some varieties is a beautiful light apple green, while that of others is a metallic, red bronze.

The latter varieties I like particularly well for planting in the full blazing sun, as in such a location the foliage develops to perfection. The Fibrous-rooted Begonias will bloom better than most flowers in partial shade. They are best, however, where they receive full light, and a fair amount of sunshine, as under these conditions the plants remain dwarf—12 to 15 inches high—and stocky, branching freely from near the roots; while in the

Raising from seed is indeed a ticklish job and not to be undertaken without good glass accommodation



shade they have a tendency to grow taller and longer jointed, do not flower quite so freely, and are more likely to be broken down by a heavy wind or rain.

The selection of varieties, of course, will depend largely upon one's preference for color. *Semperflorens alba*, and *White Queen*, are both pure white; *Duchess of Edinburgh* is pure white, with a border of bright rose. Including various shades of coral pink are the old *Erfordia*, a delicate shade; *Gloire de Chatelaine*, rose-pink; the newer *Glory of Erfurt*, a rosy carmine, and *Salmon Queen*, a lustrous vivid color and the most brilliant in this shade. In the reds, there are the old *Vernon*, dark flowers with bronzy foliage; *Burpee's Vulcan*, which is more intense in coloring, both in flowers and foliage; and the new *Albert Martin*, also with bronze foliage, and with extra large blossoms.

The several varieties of *Begonia gracilis* are similar to the above in height and in bushy habit of growth, but somewhat more slender and, perhaps, even more beautiful as pot plants. *Alba* is pure white; *Prima Donna* a deep coral-pink, with somewhat bronzed foliage; *Luminosa*, a

(continued on page 364)

Why don't you grow good vegetables?

*It's a matter of planting the right variety
for your particular need*

SOMETIMES I feel like weeping. For almost twenty years I have advocated the making of better vegetable gardens. Yet during a recent contest of a great Metropolitan newspaper a man on Long Island won a Blue Ribbon and Medal on a vegetable garden devoted to Savoy Cabbage, Tomatoes, and Corn—*farm* crops, all of them! A home vegetable garden should serve the very personal needs of the family, giving the vegetables that the family likes in quantities sufficient to satisfy every appetite; and it should be so planned and planted that it yields the crops while the family is at home to enjoy them, not in vacation time.

And that is the most perplexing problem. The solution involves an intimate knowledge of *varieties*. To illustrate: there are four distinct classes of Lettuce and within each class a half dozen or more varieties of different seasons of maturity.

In studying the accompanying table of operations and results, bear in mind that the objective is a continuous supply. But by simple deductions and by figuring back the dates, the planter may easily arrange for voids during periods when the family is not at home. For instance, if no crop is wanted during the latter part of August plantings of 60-day vegetables, for a succession of crops, need not be made on June 15th, and 80-day vegetables need not be repeated on May 20th, and so on.

Don't waste time and labor on rows and crops that have largely done their duty. For instance, after the second picking of Bush Beans (usually ten days after a row starts bearing) that row has served its purpose. The pods borne after that (except in the case of late, slow maturing varieties) are so few and of such

ADOLPH KRUHM

quality as to hardly make their gathering worth while. Bush Beans, planted two feet apart, take up lots of room. Two rows that have yielded the bulk of the crop will make way for three rows of late Beets or Carrots for winter storage.

No garden, however intelligently it is planned and tended, can do its best without good soil, thorough preparation and the best seeds or plants money can buy. An extra load of manure (unobtainable 90% of the time) or an extra 100 lbs. of humus, bonemeal or some complete commercial fertilizer will generally greatly improve crop quantity and quality. A plant in a rich, mellow seedbed will develop twice as rapidly as one in lumpy soil of indifferent fertility; and be it noted that the choicest quality is found in the product grown rapidly without "checks" of any kind. That is the reason why "under glass grown" vegetables are usually of superior quality.

Second only to a fair start is the matter of keeping the garden going. Cultivation sounds like hard work but it is really easy when you have the right kind of tools to do it with. If a gardener "breaks

his back at hard labor" it is because he does not take advantage of what fertile brains have invented by way of modern garden tools and labor saving machines. (Confidential advice: read the back pages of most seed catalogs.)

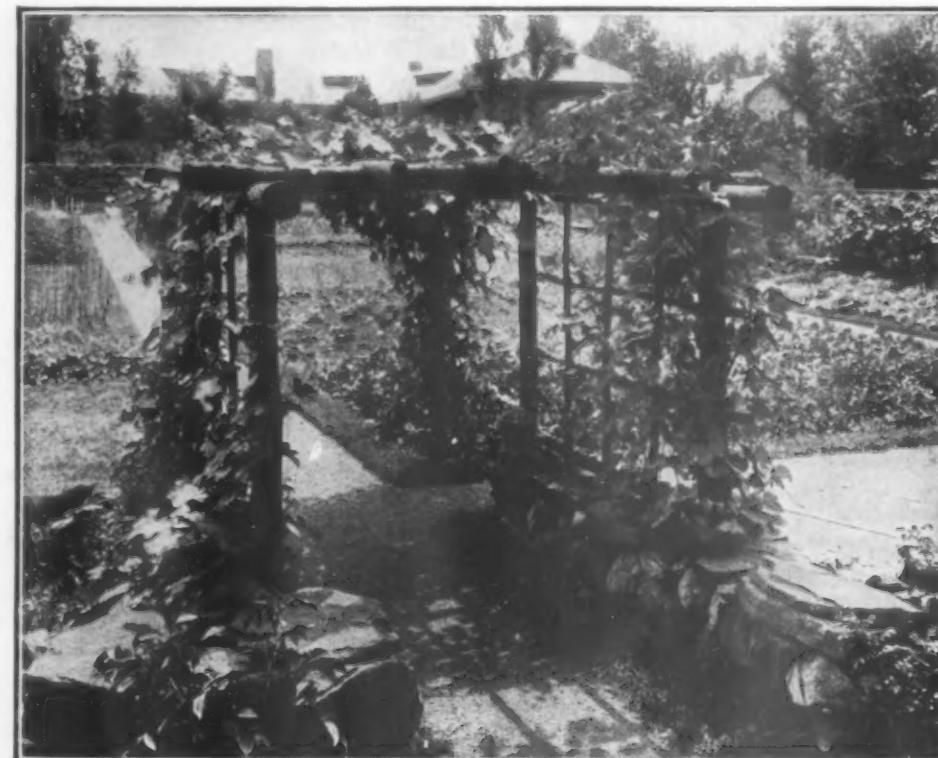
There are times when cultivation is in order and there are days when it is absolutely out of order! Years ago, while a boy, I was severely "bawled out" because I began cultivating a Celery patch immediately after a shower. I never forgot the lesson because the result of my mistake was before my eyes all fall. Rust and other plant diseases spread by spores are most active while the foliage is wet. One of the fundamental rules of gardening is never to attempt cultivation while the plants are wet or the soil soggy. I once cultivated a Cucumber patch while the ground was very wet. We worked among lumps of clay the balance of the season.

Don't go into your garden and gather crops while plants are wet. Root crops are not included in this rule.

Don't jerk, pull or otherwise forcibly remove any vegetable grown on vines or plants. Break or cut the stems with shears, scissors or fingernails, but *never pull* as that disturbs the roots.

The uninitiated, selecting vegetables for the home garden from a seed catalog, may be likened to a person going into a drug store, looking at shelves and shelves of bottles with Latin names, holding remedies for various ailments. He wants, he wants—he doesn't know what he wants, and that's all there is to it!

Well, I would help you as your vegetable garden doctor, so let's go about it as a doctor would and ask certain questions. What would you have your vegetable garden do for you? Greens, (continued on page 362)



Really it is a waste of good space and energy to grow field vegetables in the home garden. Instead plant high quality selections of those kinds in which freshness is an important factor



Mrs. Eaton, garden lover and author of many helpful articles, in her garden at Concord, New Hampshire, where she and her family spend much of their time

Bringing up my garden family

A popular garden writer tells of her garden of contentment

FLORENCE TAFT EATON

who omits this (to us) compelling interest from its program.

After breakfast, also, no matter how busy, or what important later duties await us, we always naturally gravitate toward the garden, to discover what the night has accomplished in the way of delightful floral surprises. Interestingly enough, the Tea Roses and their kin always make marvelous progress through the night, and amaze us by their unexpectedly large numbers and rapid development—much more spectacular than during the day.

My garden has always been a help to me in the care of my children, supplying them with somewhat of occupation and interest for a part of the early time in their careers when it is so difficult to wisely apportion play and a bit of real

educative work. Naturally no child likes, originally, to weed, hoe, and rake, or even to plant and harvest. But my experience has been that gardening is a perfectly teachable interest, and that the love of it and of all growing things, once introduced as a fundamental element in a child's make-up, assures a vital and permanent interest, furnishing him with much real pleasure and "durab'e satisfaction" (to quote President Eliot's happy phrase) through life. First, therefore, my garden supplies to me and to all my family a perennial interest.

Imperative and practical garden duties, all of a delightful and intriguing nature, are plenty. My garden therefore supplies to me, as a second benefaction, exercise of the most healthful and varied kind. As we grow older, there are many exercise-supplying activities that we, of necessity, have to (continued on page 358)

IT IS a little hard to sit down and say at all adequately what my garden means to me, and also to avoid the most trite of commonplaces in telling the story. It is so difficult to imagine what life in the country would be without a garden! "What do people do after dinner if they haven't a garden to walk in?" once asked my daughter on a summer evening as we all started gardenward. "We always go into the garden the minute we are through dinner; I shouldn't know what to do if we didn't!" "We" are the whole family; and as I recall the delightful wanderings through even our small garden, and the interested and absorbed fashion in which we daily inspect every blossom, bud, and growing vegetable, and even the smooth brown earth from which we expect sprouting seed and developing plantlet, I, too, wonder what a family "does"



Flower borders for little plots

Practical combinations of annuals or perennials

IF YOU have "practically no space at all" it pays to concentrate on a flower border, and keep the rest of the lot in lawn with a few good trees for shade, and shrubs for background. So without further argument let me give you some tested planting plans all drawn to one scale. The three on this page are for 20 x 5 ft. areas on the sunny end of a long, narrow suburban plot. The quantities of plants required are given in the key lists under each sketch.

Borders 1, 2, and 3 represent variations in form that can be fitted into the same space. The perennials

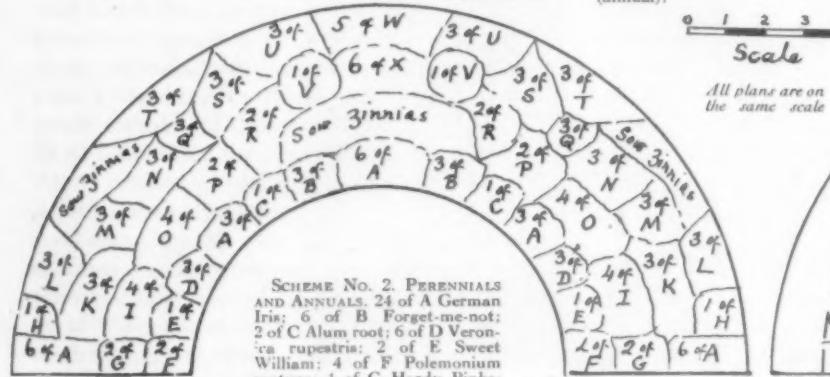
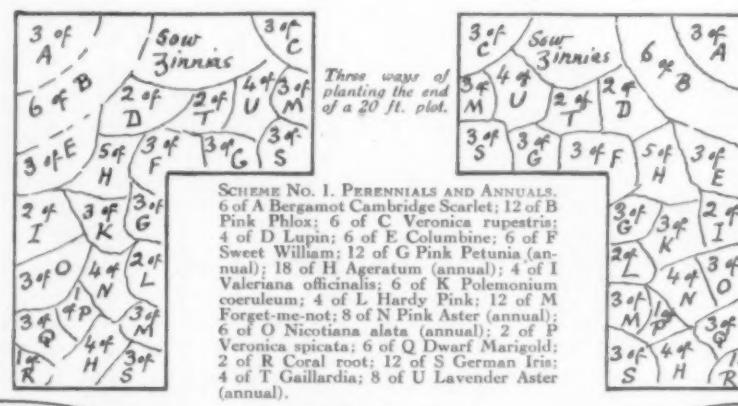
BEATRICE DELL

used are very hardy and can be bought at any reliable nursery.

Scheme No. 4 is planted with annuals

and perennials in shades of blue, white, and yellow with a touch of pink added in Phlox and Sweet William. The perennials along the edge are valuable for their early bloom and matted foliage, while the tall groups at the back add height and help to form a background for the annuals.

Scheme No. 5 is the same area but planted with annuals only (except the Heliotrope and Gladiolus)—all can be raised from seed sown in a coldframe the last week of March or early April. Transplant the seedlings once in the frames before planting (continued on page 366)



(continued on next column)



(continued on next column)

The OLD ART
OF HAND BLOCK PRINTING



GIVES US THIS BEAUTIFUL NEW LINEN



HERE is a gay new linen achieved by an old art—one of the few handicrafts surviving in this day of steam and steel. It is a product of hand block printing, which gives to fabrics richer and lovelier colors than any machine process known.

Great care is taken to select the best cloth for block printing, in this case a linen of rough texture, similar to homespun, which is especially suitable for the design.

The process is a painstaking one. It takes years for the printers to become masters of their craft.

Their chief tools are blocks of wood which have the design carved upon them in relief. With these blocks the printers press the colors on to the fabric, stretched out upon a long, especially prepared table. The number of blocks used depends upon the size of the design and the number of colors, each color having its own block. There is no limit, except cost of production, to the number which may be used.

After the printing the fabrics are steamed to develop fully the richness of their coloring and washed in both hot and cold water to rid them of any superfluous dye. From start to finish the

The plume—personification of gallantry, of glory and pride—is the theme of this new linen, a design inspired by an old needlepoint. It is developed in rich warm colors on a ground of cream, yellow or tete. This is but one of the many attractive patterns to be found in the varied Schumacher collection.

work is done almost entirely by hand.

These hand block fabrics are characteristic of the quality and careful selection for which the collections of F. Schumacher & Co. are known.

Here you will find distinguished fabrics of every type and for every decorative purpose, extremely smart modern designs side by side with authentic reproductions from all the great periods of the past.

Your decorator, upholsterer, or the decorating service of your department store will be glad to obtain samples appropriate for your purpose.

"Fabrics—The Key to Successful Decoration"

This fascinating booklet, giving, briefly, the history of fabrics and their importance in decorative use will be sent to you, without charge, upon request. F. Schumacher & Co., Dept. D-1, 60 West 40th Street, New York. Importers, Manufacturers, and Distributors to the trade only of Decorative Drapery and Upholstery Fabrics. Offices also in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Grand Rapids, Detroit.

F· SCHUMACHER· & CO

The soil's the thing

If you've never before gardened, the first step is to know your particular soil

ELLEN EDDY SHAW

Brooklyn Botanic Garden

MOST beginners in gardening feel quite at sea about how to begin their work. Some garden experts advise that the beginner sit right down with paper and pencil and plan at once his garden area and the flowers and vegetables to go in it. Other experts advise first studying seed catalogs, and still others claim that the first step is to get some good books on gardening, and make a real study of it. Setting aside all these avenues of approach, the most important and fundamental thing for the beginner to consider is the soil.

To some the very word "soil," sounds dull and uninteresting; to others, complicated and technical. Would you not be thrilled if someone should say to you, "This whole question of controlling soil fertility is in your own hands?" It is a question of proper management. The soil is not static, but is a dynamic, changing thing in which innumerable forces are being translated into energy which makes plant growth possible. It is upon this changing quality that you place your hope.

Let us consider the amazing statement above, that you yourself may control

Spading a garden area which is in good condition is an easy job. Dark color and fine texture tell of soil fertility



Spading a clay soil. The stubborn lumps thrown up are hard to work. They need sand or humus



A spading fork is better than a spade for working over ordinary soils. It breaks the lumps



In early spring throw barnyard manure upon the ground, spreading it lightly, and spade it in



soil fertility by proper management. If one realizes first the importance of physical structure, second the importance of chemical composition of soil, one might like to know some very definite facts about the soil itself. First we shall consider the different types of soil.

For the most part, in the ordinary yard we are dealing either with sandy soil or clayey soil; that is, with either light or heavy soil. There are definite classes of soil, such as gravel, sand, clay, and humus. It is unnecessary for the gardener to spend any time on the first class. Humus is in its pure state in the woods, where soil is built up largely from leafy matter, so we rarely ever have to deal with it in our garden problems as such. Therefore, we are brought back to sandy and clayey soils in which, however, we always find some humus. A good mixture of soil and humus is called loam.

Wherever sand predominates we have a sandy or "light" soil; and whenever clay predominates we have a clayey or "heavy" soil. To improve a light sandy soil (deficient in food content but with enough or more than enough drainage, and allowing circulation of air) you should add humus which gives body and food rich in nitrogen to the soil. Sandy soils are improved also by the addition of potash. Heavy clay soils, often rich in food value, but, because of the fine soil particles, deficient in water and air content, should have added to them sand and humus to break up the heavy particles and to bring air and lightness into the mass.

Anyone who has dealt with heavy clay soil does not need to hear much talk on this subject. Tightly packed masses of clay, out of which has been squeezed the air because of its compactness, tells its own story. All soil, regardless of its nature, to promote plant (continued on page 368)

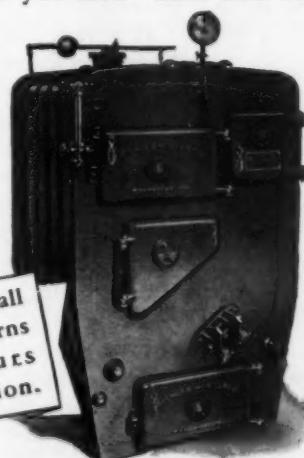
Fire burns up-hill - Coal rolls down



*That's why the
SPENCER HEATER
gives you the lowest
cost heat you can buy!*

Even before Columbus, men knew that fire burned up-hill and coal rolled down. Yet even in this modern age, your annual heat bill may be twice as much as it should be because your home heater does not take advantage of these two natural laws.

Balky Grates and Cheerful Gables
Most home heaters are made with flat grates. They make a fire, if you feed them the most expensive sizes of fuel—such as egg, stove and nut anthracite. Yet they balk at doing any further work. Spencer Gable-Grates not only burn the inexpensive small sizes of coal and coke, but they cheerfully feed themselves.



Uses low-cost, small
sized fuels—Burns
12 to 24 hours
without attention.



Before America was discovered, the Indians signaled with fires that sent smoke skyward. Even a savage knew that fire burns up. In a Spencer Heater is the most modern application of that well-known scientific fact. Spencer Gable-Grates are sloped to make fire burn up-hill, the way it burns best.

Small size fuels have just as much heat value as larger sizes. Empty a gallon can of milk into four quart bottles and you have just as much milk. Break

a lump of coal or coke into four small pieces and you have just as much heat value. The trouble has always been to get a grate that would burn small fuels right. The Spencer Gable-Grate does that because it is sloped to make the fire burn up-hill, the way it burns easiest and best. For example, it gives as much heat from a ton of No. 1 Buckwheat anthracite as ordinary heaters get from a ton of larger sizes. That's why you save all the difference in cost between small and larger sizes.

Coal at the mine is chuted down from tipple to railway car. At your home it is chuted down from truck to cellar bin. In the Spencer Heater, it is chuted down from a storage magazine to Gable-Grates, with the automatic slow-flow feed that saves you time, trouble and as much as half your annual fuel bill.

SPENCER
*steam, vapor
or hot water*
HEATERS

Slow-flow Automatic Feed
These sloping Gable-Grates are fed automatically, by gravitation. Fuel is put into a magazine or storage place—enough to last as long as twenty-four hours.

As fast or as slow as the fuel burns away on the Gable-Grates, the embers shrink, making room for more fuel. Down it rolls, automatically, bit by bit, just as it is needed, keeping the fire-bed uniformly thick and the heat even.

Write for the new Spencer Book, "The Fire That Burns Up-Hill." It tells all about the Spencer and how it saves your fuel bills. Ask any heating contractor to install a Spencer in your present home or new building and see how it pays for itself.

Spencer Heater Company
Division of Lycoming Manufacturing Co.
Williamsport, Pa.



Garden Reminders



In gardening a date can only be approximated. Generally the latitude of forty degrees at sea level and a normal season is taken as standard. Roughly, the season advances or recedes fifteen miles a day, thus Albany would be about ten days later than New York (which is latitude 42).

The latitude of Philadelphia is a week earlier. Also allow four days for each degree of latitude, for each five degrees of longitude, and for each 400 feet of altitude. Latitude 40 approximates a line through Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Richmond, Ind.; Quincy, Ill.; Denver, Colo.

IF YOUR landscape planting contains evergreens, the broad-leaved or otherwise, you must watch out that heavy snows do not break them down. The time necessary to knock the snow from the branches is well spent. It is best done before the sun has a chance to start melting the snow because if it partially melts and then freezes upon the foliage it is all the more dangerous to the plants. Many fine evergreens are seriously injured each winter when a little thoughtful care would save them.

How About Seeds?

Your seed order should be made up very soon. In planning your seed order try to form a mental picture of the garden and figure out where you can use the different things. Plan for harmonious color combinations. If there is to be a flower show in your locality by all means plan and plant to make an extensive exhibit. Many shows offer a class for the best collection of annual flowers. It is really no trouble to exhibit fifty varieties. You can grow fifty varieties in a space twenty five feet square. A good plan is to combine into one area a cutting garden and a planting for shows. A cutting garden is most convenient as few garden lovers like to cut bouquets from their borders.

Some seeds are so slow to germinate and grow that they must be started very early. January is not any too soon. Lobelia, Centaurea, Petunia, Salvia should all be planted as soon as possible to make good sized plants by bedding-out time.

The seeds should be sown thinly in flats or shallow pots, known as bulb or azalea pans. Many failures are blamed upon poor seeds when it is really lack of care upon the part of the grower. When the little seedlings get their first true leaves they may be transplanted to other flats where they may grow for two months or more, watering very carefully as too much water will cause damping-off, a sort of rotting, and not enough water will cause wilt.

Cleaning Gladiolus Bulbs

If you did not clean Gladiolus bulbs when dug last fall it is time you got at

them. The growers of the best Glads clean each bulb carefully during the winter, removing the old dried up bulb from last year that looks like a blackened knot on the under side of the bulb and cleaning off the old stem and most of the thin paper like skin that covers the bulb. This cleaning is done very easily with the hand.

It is not any too early to make the selection of the new varieties to add to your collection this year. Early orders get the cream of the stock.

In purchasing bulbs there is one way to tell if you are getting young vigorous stock. The young bulbs are plump and thick while the old ones are thin and flat. It does not pay to buy old worn out stock and in most cases young stock about an inch in diameter will be as satisfactory and cost you less than the larger sizes. Of course, if you want to grow the largest flowers for exhibition purposes the large, high, plump bulbs are the best.

Late Pruning You Can Do

Fruit trees, Grape vines, and fall blooming shrubs may be pruned at this time. If you are bothered by rabbits gnawing the bark of your trees, leave the prunings upon the ground till spring and they will probably eat them and leave alone the trees and shrubs.

Pruning is a very important job and there is a right and wrong way to do it—beware of itinerant pruners.

Spring blooming trees and shrubs should not be pruned at this time as that would remove so much of the wood that will bloom this spring. The right time to prune any shrub is just after it is through blooming.

Hotbeds and Coldframes

In the extreme south start the hotbeds, as seedlings need to be ready much earlier to take advantage of the earlier spring. In the north the man who is handy with tools can make his own hotbed frames in the long winter evenings and just buy the sash. Standard sash are three by six feet.

Locate your hotbed where it will have full sun and be sheltered and protected from the cold winds. A coldframe (which is nearly the same as a hotbed without

the fresh manure to supply the heat) is very convenient for carrying tender plants over the winter and for starting seedlings at other times of the year. Every garden should have both a hotbed and a coldframe.

New Roses You Need

With spring just around the corner you should be making the lists of the new things you are going to plant in your garden this year. One of the most important is the new Roses. Few of us have the space or the time and funds to add all the Roses we would like to our gardens. We must be satisfied to go without a lot of them and with this in mind the list must be all the more carefully made up. The sooner you get your order in the more likely you will be to get the things you want. There are a lot of new and worth while Roses on the market.

Bulbs in the House

Success with bulbs in the house is not all luck, it is largely knowing how. If you have bulbs started in the basement or coldframe they must remain there long enough to make sufficient root growth or they will not bloom right. You can tell by turning the potted bulb upside down in your hand, tapping it to loosen the pot and carefully lifting the pot off. If the ball seems to be almost a solid mass of roots it may safely be brought into the warmth of the sunlight. But do not place the pot in a room that is definitely warm. Fifty to sixty degrees is enough.

It is not too late to start Paperwhite Narcissus in water. Plant in a shallow vessel or dish and support with pebbles, cover to the top of the bulb with water and place the dish in a cool dark place for three to six weeks. The bulbs will then have made sufficient root growth and may be brought to the light and warmth of the ordinary room. They will bloom without placing them in a cool dark place but the quality of the bloom will not be so good and the stems will be very tall and weak. If left in the dark for six weeks they will bloom when about ten inches tall and the flowers will be very large.

it's good to smoke Luckies."

"Lucky Strikes? By Joe, yes. Let me tell you. I was cruising in my raider in the South Pacific. It had been damp, rainy weather and every bit of tobacco we had on the ship was mouldy and could not be smoked. We began to be desperate. The men were—what you call—grouchy. Along came an American ship. We captured her and after taking the captain, officers and crew aboard my raider and finding comfortable places for them to stay, I and my officers went over to the captured ship to see if there was anything aboard her that we wanted. We searched her. And what do you think? Under the cushions of a seat in the captain's cabin we found 500 packages of Lucky Strikes! I tore off the end of one and lit it and filled my lungs with it, and By Joe, I was a man again. We had enough for all the crew and we were all cheered up and we all became friends once more. By Joe, I was sorry to sink that American ship that had brought us those good smokes. Lucky Strikes, they are wonderful, and my Countess, of course, wishes a fashionable, slender figure. She smokes Lucky Strikes when she is offered fattening sweets. And my life has always been an active one and I must be trim and fit. I love to feel what you Americans call "peppy." So no sweets for me. Give me a Lucky Strike instead. By Joe, it's good for us to smoke Luckies."

Felix Count Luckner

A reasonable proportion of sugar in the diet is recommended, but the authorities are overwhelming that too many fattening sweets are harmful and that too many such are eaten by the American people. So, for moderation's sake we say:—

"REACH FOR A LUCKY
INSTEAD OF A SWEET."

"It's toasted"

No Throat Irritation-No Cough.

DEVICES FOR THE HOMEOWNER

Conducted by
WILMA LUYSTER

We are very glad to offer a shopping service for anything shown in *The American Home*. Send your check for the articles you wish to Shirley Paine (payable to her), care Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., 244 Madison Ave., New York, and she will order the articles sent to you from the manufacturer. This service is entirely without charge.



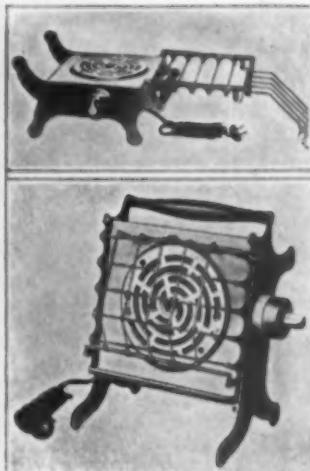
Portable Light

A portable hand lamp is really an essential part of home equipment, for use in cellar, attic, or garage. The one shown above is an extension reel, consisting of a casing in which is contained a reel with 25 feet of approved rubber covered cord. The bulb is covered and has a hook at the end. (\$15)



Electric Sandwich Toaster

At last we can have toasted sandwiches, an even golden brown, in our own homes. No longer is it necessary to go to tea room or hotel to enjoy a delicious toasted cheese sandwich! This toaster, of course, also accommodates single pieces of bread, and is made on a tray base for easy carrying. (\$15)



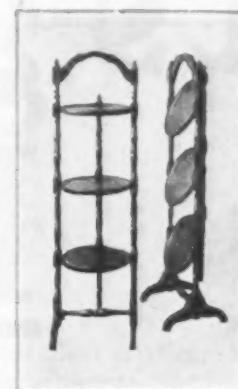
Electric Cooker-Heater

A startling combination—that of electric stove and heater—but that is exactly what we have. When open the unit acts as a compact, efficient cooker which does everything any other one burner electric stove will do. When folded up it is a portable heater, which gives a steady flow of heat when and where you want it. (\$9)



Ironing Board Clamps

The old ways of fastening covers on ironing boards with tacks, stitching, lacing, pins, etc., are gone forever! In their place we have these clamps which tighten as they fasten, clasping the edges of the cloth at the sides of the board with teeth of steel. (\$1 for set of four)



Folding Muffin Stand

One of the new pieces of very practical furniture is this folding muffin stand, which takes up space only when in use. Otherwise it folds flat against the wall, or may be put away in the closet. Ideal for the small apartment or cottage. (In solid mahogany \$19.50)



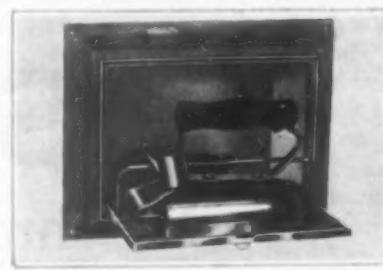
China Soap Holder

A brand new soap holder, of solid china, portable, large enough for big cakes of soap or other cleansers. The soap can't slip out; it rests on ridges which slope backward. Moreover, there is a cup at the top to hold rings—a most convenient touch, since rings taken off are often misplaced. (\$2)



Midget Washer

Another piece of equipment which appeals to the housewife who likes to do her own laundry, in small quantities, is this compact little washer. It weighs less than 12 pounds, packs away in a space less than a foot square, yet washes any kind of clothes in record time. It is ideal for the modern kitchenette—or for the girl who lives in one room. (\$15)



Electric Iron Cabinet

A cabinet to hold your flat iron is one of the most practical and unusual new devices. It is entirely fireproof, of heavy cast aluminum, lined with galvanized sheet steel, and covered with asbestos. It fits into the wall and takes up no space and the door when open forms an iron rest. (\$6)

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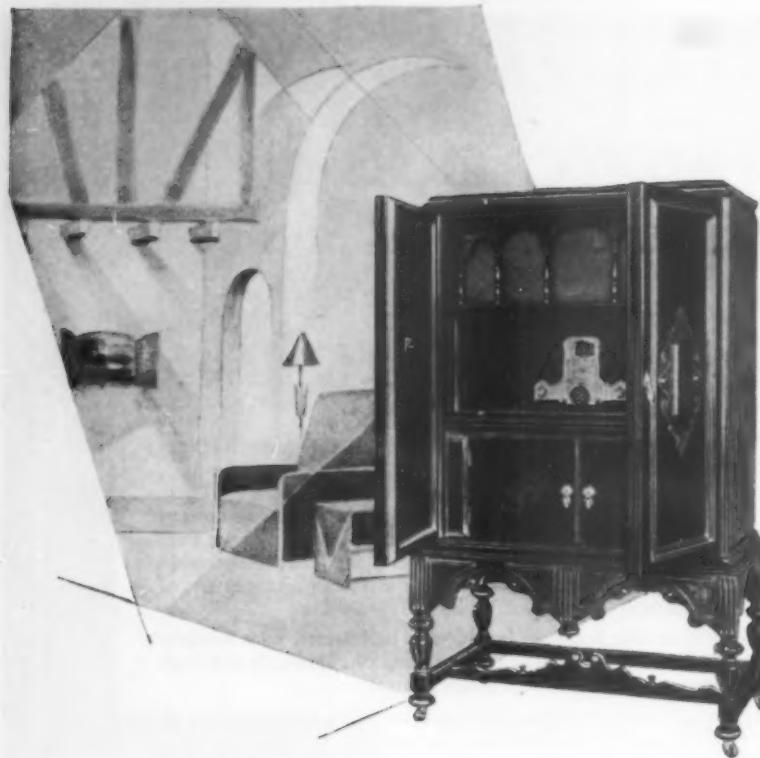
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The place of pictures in the home

Continued from page 296

for the living room. You are intending to spend several hundred dollars—not wildly extravagant as rugs go, and yet substantially nice. You study rugs, you talk rugs with your friends, you go rug shopping, and at last you have about made up your mind as to the type and size you need. Buying it becomes a family affair. Why? Because you expect to *live* with that rug. You are going to enjoy it. You expect to be proud every time you look at it.

You care a lot about what you step on, but up there on the walls, above the \$500 rug, what do we find?

This brings us right down to the heart of the matter. What we place on our walls should be pictures we want to live with.

Many homes, especially where there are furnishings from an older generation, have somewhat the air of the Early Victorian room here illustrated. This is an authentic collection, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, of furniture and pictures of the early years of Queen Victoria's reign. Did the walls "speak" in those days? No, they fairly shouted. In this the wallpaper makes a wild bid for attention and gets it!

The pictures are a typical grouping of that day. Here, of course, there is careful selection and fastidious arrangement: much more so than one would find in most homes. But even under these ideal conditions, the room is a shining example of an interior which tires one out. Note the symmetrical grouping on the back wall. The two engravings on either side of the large oil painting in the center are of equal size (a good point), but they are the old-time static engravings carefully done according to a style then in vogue, but certainly uninspiring. These two are called "Impending Mate" and "Mated," and the titles could be interchanged without causing a ripple! The two large portraits on the other walls (in heavy gold frames) are, of course, lovely, and if any ancestral portraits grace your home, they deserve the most honored place you can give them. Other small pictures in this room are mezzotints in black and white, enclosed, like the larger engravings, in the usual walnut frame with slender inside gilt molding. Now this room is distinctly Victorian, but there are many 1928 walls that hold a close kinship.

Somehow our present interiors call for something more enlivening than engravings, especially for pictures of larger size. And in your weeding out process I should put away some of the old engravings for future refer-

ence. Give your walls a different air, just as you have learned to give them quiet tones as backgrounds.

And now for a few simple rules.

(1) Be orderly in your picture arrangement. Place large pictures only at the points of central interest in the room. These are: the fireplace; a large davenport, if placed against a wall; and the piano. The mantel is the chief point. Only one large picture goes over the mantel. Then one directly over the center of the davenport, whether or not this piece of furniture occupies the center of that wall space. It draws the largest picture on that wall to it. The only exception to this would be in the case of an unusually large canvas, perhaps 4 by 6 feet, which, like a handsome tapestry, must hold the center of the stage, independent of everything else. But when I speak of large pictures, I mean those approximating 20 by 30 inches or a little more. According to the type or position of piano (grand or upright) you may hang either one large picture, or two medium-sized ones above it.

(2) Symmetrical Grouping. Arrange similar groupings, or two semi-large pictures as singles, on either side of the fireplace, to form a symmetrical unit, with the central and largest picture over the mantel. Wherever there is considerable free wall space, you may group three or four small pictures close together. Never "stair" them. Select them as to size and subject and genre. Do not group a small etching, a water color, a colored lithograph, and something else. If you have too many small pictures and all different, then use only two in a group.

(3) Do not string your pictures aimlessly along the walls. Have a reason for the placement of each picture as to subject, or size, or color. Where there are two narrow wall spaces of the same width (as between three windows), hang two pictures alike in size and genre (two watercolors, or two prints, or two etchings), one in each space. Nothing more.

(4) Keep to the architectural line. Hang all the more important pictures in the room so that the lower edge will be about 4½ feet from the floor. Keep to this line all around the room, excepting in the case of some extra groupings of very small pictures for which deviation is permissible; or in the case of an unusually large and heavy picture, which may drop several inches below this line. By following this rule, your pictures will be at the most comfortable eye level.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO PICTURE INVESTMENT

Etchings in black and white, or sepia, \$1 to \$25.
Color Reproductions of Paintings (Facsimile prints), \$3 to \$40.
Woodcuts, Color Etchings, Lithographs, \$1 to \$25.
(Prices dependent on size and artist; also class of reproduction.)
Genuine original paintings by young artists not yet arrived, \$25 to \$100.
Prints of Diederich's modern "Cut-Outs," striking a fascinating modern note, can be had very reasonably, probably \$3 or \$4.
Dickens prints, by a famous English illustrator. In color. Amusing, clever. From \$3 to \$10 (framed).
The matter of framing is important. Good taste and knowledge of what is appropriate is important to consider. Add approximately from \$2 to \$12 to the prices quoted above, for framing.
[Ed. Note. Miss Weber will gladly answer questions as to what pictures to buy and how to frame them.]

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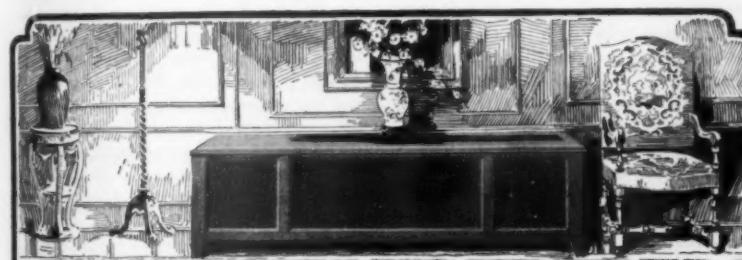
Not only more beautiful, but far more practical. SANI ONYX does not crack, chip, check or discolor, even after years of hard use. There's never a penny to pay for repairs or redecorating. And it is easy to clean and keep clean.

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VENDOR-SLATE CO., INC.
EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA



An attractively furnished cellar makes an ideal place for informal parties, and for children's games. (Courtesy Home Owners' Institute)

When the family takes to the cellar

Continued from page 297

The treatment of your cellar, in order to render it a habitable portion of your house, depends entirely on original construction. If it is fairly light in all parts, it will lend itself to a number of subdivisions, if you wish them. For instance, you can have a den or workshop for the head of the house and a room where the children may "roughhouse" to their hearts' content in the same basement, simply by putting up partitions of composition board without resorting to lath and plaster construction. If, on the other hand, light comes from only one direction, it will be necessary to leave the cellar as one room and treat it accordingly. This implies a new boiler or furnace, or the beautification of your old one.

New heating apparatus is, of course, an unnecessary expense if your old one is entirely adequate, although boilers and furnaces both now come so disguised in color and shape that they are actually attractive adjuncts to this new room. Even an old heater can be quite transformed by asbestos, mounted on chicken wire, and then plastered and painted in harmony with your general effect. The newest boilers are being enclosed in square casings of metal which are finished in baked enamel featuring a choice of several of the more popular colors. The cast-iron parts not covered by the casing are coated with black enamel.

Laundry tubs are somewhat of a problem, if your washing must be done in the cellar, and if the light does not permit of a separate compartment for this. The most decorative ones which we have seen are made of enamelled iron. They come in several colors and when not in use, can be covered over with matching flat tops and used as tables. One ingenious homeowner went a step farther in his cellar decoration, and designed square wooden casings with drop leaves which hung almost to the floor to disguise his washing apparatus. These were made by a carpenter and painted in bright color to go with his ensemble which happened to be red and black.

The treatment of your cellar floor

and walls depends so much on the construction of your house that it is difficult to generalize. It is obvious that the lucky owner of a dry, or nearly dry, basement has a much easier task before him than the man whose cellar is damp or wet. Lack of light is not necessarily a hindrance especially if you are planning a room that will be used a great deal at night. The question of dampness should, however, be tackled first of all.

A dry floor of cement, which is the usual cellar finish, needs only wooden sleepers before the laying of a floor of wood, linoleum, cork, or rubber tiles. If you plan to leave the cement flooring uncovered, it is well to apply one of the chemicals which eliminates "dusting"—a great nuisance in cellars. Color, of course, is first aid to an attractive room, and there are several reliable products on the market which can be applied to an old cement floor, penetrating well below the surface and giving a nice mottled effect in the desired shade. The floor can then be waxed. The resultant color is permanent and does not scuff off under the strain of active games as paint would. If you happen to be laying a new cement floor, you can buy a paste which performs the three functions of coloring, hardening and water-proofing in one operation.

If your basement does not boast a bone-dry floor (and few do) it must be water-proofed before it is fit to use. For a floor which is subject to dampness, linoleum is not recommended even after the damp-proofing process.

Tile though extremely beautiful and durable is nevertheless expensive, especially when a large area must be covered. There is one composition which comes in blocks about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in thickness and gives the effect of tiling at a much lower cost and is said to withstand a high degree of moisture.

Walls of masonry or brick can be treated in a variety of ways, after they have been damp-proofed. They can be painted, covered with certain types of board designed especially for that purpose, or they can be subjected to (continued on page 331)

When the family takes to the cellar

Continued from page 330

a regular finish of lath and plaster.

If you decide to paint your walls, there are certain compounds which are prepared especially as cement coatings and which are both waterproof and decorative.

A cellar lends itself admirably to wooden paneling or to any of the composition boards that can be utilized in panel form. White pine sheeting, for example, is one wood which we have seen employed with excellent results. Furring strips must be applied to walls of brick or masonry before using this type of finish. There are a number of products on the market, representing varying degrees of expense, which can be used in the same way as wood. These compositions have the added advantage in some instances of acting as insulators—a very good thing in a cellar. It is usually necessary to place wooden stripping over the joinings, as a finish, and this gives a most desirable appearance.

Plastered and painted walls of the same finish as the other rooms in the house are always a sound solution but are unnecessarily expensive. Moreover, the charm of a basement room is apt to rest in its unique quality, and an original touch is always acceptable. The ceilings, how-

ever, may be plastered, or the beams which are in evidence may be stained a dark color to simulate old rafters.

The finishing touches will be determined by the purpose for which your extra room is planned, by your own imagination, and last but not least, by the amount you intend to spend. For instance, ordinary window glass can be replaced by small leaded panes that contribute a quaint atmosphere and make a virtue out of necessity.

If your basement room is designed solely to keep the children happy in wet weather, you will probably want to effect the simplest kind of transformation. A clean dry place with bright walls and some strong attraction in the shape of a ping-pong set or a junior billiard table is all you will need. A ping-pong set which includes folding table and the necessary equipment is priced at \$30. A larger table costs \$45. The small billiard tables come in a variety of sizes to suit all ages and all pocketbooks. They can be folded and put against a side of the room when not in use, leaving the space they occupied free for games. They are priced from \$8.95 to \$49.75, including equipment, and the two larger sizes have been known to provide diversion for the older members of the family as well as the younger element.

Budgeting a small income

Continued from page 305

The chief difference is that while our great grandmothers worked with their hands in order to manage thrifitly and save wisely—spinning, weaving and sewing for the home—the modern woman accomplishes the same ends by applying her mind to the opportunities which changed modes of living afford.

She saves through her watchful understanding of how, what and when to buy. She is the home executive as much as ever, but her responsibility is expressed in terms of the new age. The woman who goes bargain hunting, who studies how to get the most for her money, and how to use her purchases to best advantage by tasteful arrangements is doing just what the women of another day did when "Adam delved and Eve span."

Statistics place the average family income in America around \$2000, taking five as the number of the average family. Based on this some interesting and most practical experiments have been carried out to demonstrate how standards of good taste in furnishings can be accomplished for the small home on the small income. The rooms shown with this are excellent illustrations of how rooms of small dimensions in house or apartment, (that if badly managed might seem cramped and dreary) are transformed into bright livable interiors by intelligent buying and good taste.

The budget plan has been used because it means spending a definite sum, keeping within limits and proportioning the amount to be spent fairly—so much to each need. Budgeting is taking a tip from big business

and is just as successful applied to the little home as to a big industry.

There is no danger with a budget which lists every necessity, of succumbing to temptation and buying a sofa for the living room at the expense of papering the walls. Everything has its place and its stipulated amount. Another big advantage is that the budget may be made to cover the major needs in furnishing, and with that as a foundation, ornaments, occasional furniture, replacements, in short the business of home-building can be continued little by little at convenient times.

In the rooms illustrated every item of furnishing, even the paint on the walls, has been included in the total sum. Every article has been chosen with an eye to creating attractively simple interiors which shall be appropriate and livable for the several members of the family meeting their requirements and their tastes. To furnish the living room it took \$122.70. The business girl's room cost \$75.80 without the sewing machine which is \$50 extra. The kitchen cost \$174.62, while the boy's room was outfitted for \$91.02.

It is perhaps more important to remember for the small home than for the large one that comfort is the all important consideration, and must solidly underlie the finest veneers of taste. Life in the small home is more concentrated. A room or an article of furnishing that in the larger house fulfills one function must often in the small one do double duty. For this reason furnishings must be practical and comfortable if they are to deserve a (continued on page 332)



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It is because you have been breathing hot, dry, stale air over and over again.

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You can easily understand how much this means to you in safeguarding the health of your family. It is just as important as proper food; and Kelsey Health Heat is remarkably economical.

Our booklet "Kelsey Health Heat" is full of interesting information.

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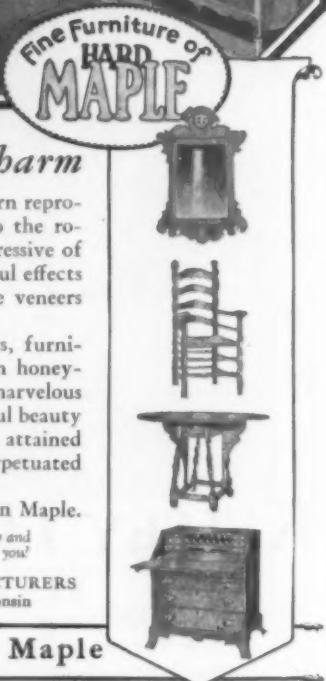
Today, as in the days of our forefathers, furniture of hard durable Maple is the vogue in honey-tone and antique finishes. And, in the marvelous modern stain finishes—a revelation of colorful beauty that transcends all by comparison—it has attained new heights of popularity that will be perpetuated by the sterling qualities of the wood itself.

The best stores sell Early Period designs in Maple.

An interesting brochure upon Maple Furniture of today and yesterday is on the press. Shall we reserve a copy for you?

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Furnish and Floor with Maple



This room, planned for two boys or young men shows the feminine touch in its good taste besides having the masculine virtue of simplicity. It proves that in a room of 7 x 10 feet two comfortable sets can be used with space to spare. The total cost is \$91.02

Budgeting a small income

Continued from page 331

place and not merely take up needed room. It is well to plan on a minimum basis of absolute requirement so that nothing will be superfluous. A home organized in this way with essentials of comfort as the foundation of its decorative taste is almost certain to be more restful and more livable than one in which mere fad and fancy are allowed to dominate.

The arrangement of the furniture is subject to this same rule, and the manner of placing it that gives the greatest amount of convenience will nearly always be the one which works out to best effect in balance and proportion. In small rooms light and a sense of space are the first thing to be thought of. In the living room the desk or small writing table quite naturally takes up its position near a window, perhaps directly against the window, and, conveniently near it, a light, simple chair. Sofas as a rule follow the length of the room, especially if the room is narrow.

Sofas that are convertible into beds are usually best placed against the wall, for no one likes sleeping on a sofa bed that is placed out in the center of the room, but if it is not a bed sofa and there is a fireplace, it is always an inviting position when the sofa is placed in front of the hearth. This gives a chance for grouping an upholstered chair at right angles to it, with a small table at the other end or a long table at the back. A table lamp or one with a standard also becomes part of the picture which visualizes an easy atmosphere in which to welcome friends and dispose them comfortably for tea and conversation.

In the kitchenette apartment of one or two rooms, the living room quite often takes on a third function, that of dining room. This makes necessary a table, not too large, that can be folded into compact form and placed against the wall when not in use. Gate-legged tables are very good for this purpose and can be had in standard, well constructed styles

that are not at all expensive. The other furniture should be arranged to provide plenty of room for drawing the dining table to a place fairly near the kitchenette in order to save steps and when guests are present, in order to serve the meal with the least obvious effort.

Where to stow books is a question which comes up early in the furnishing of any living room, because of course everyone has books if only a shelf of the owner's prime favorites. Hanging bookshelves are a space saving device for the small home. These have a decorative value if well proportioned and do not infringe on the room required for the necessary pieces of furniture. Often the desk, the mantel or the top of a radio cabinet suggests a logical place for books and it is well to give a thought to this possibility when buying and arranging furniture. Built-in book cases are charming if the character of the room permits, and placed below a window or between two windows can make a window seat which is an attractive addition to the room.

Placing furniture in small bedrooms to give any sense of space and variety seems so difficult to many people that they give up without making the proper effort to discover how much can be accomplished. A table-top sewing machine may, in its idle hours, hold books and writing materials on its flat surface, or a sewing machine may hide beneath a dainty cover of chintz and do duty for a dressing table. Or a plain table may also be covered with sateen and flounced with sheer material to make a dainty dressing table in a feminine room. A shelf or two built above the bed, or at one end of the room is convenient and does wonders to break the monotony of the space attractively. It is worth the effort required to try to find a chair that while comfortable is not too large to be adaptable to small quarters and that may be used for reading or placed before the dressing table at need. From such (continued on page 343)



Robert Tappan, Architect

Tudor Stone Flag.

The interesting texture and infinite variety of soft colorings characteristic of Tudor Stone Flagging and Tyle make this the ideal slate for both indoors and out. We are prepared to furnish this slate in any shapes and sizes—and in any quantity.

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Keeping the weather outdoors

Continued from page 304

All winter long there is thus a slow but continuous passage of air through the house, and an equally continuous loss of heat. As evidence of this condition it is only necessary to glance out of the window after a snow storm at the roofs of any houses that may be in sight; within a very few hours they will be bare and dry, the snow having been melted by the escaping warm air. A house owner to whom this was pointed out said "Of course; that is the heat of the house," as if it were beyond remedy. He took a different view of it when he realized that something like three tons of his twelve-ton coal pile were burning to do no more than melt the snow on his roof.

It is no simple matter to build a wall or a roof that will be proof against the passage of heat, as can be seen from the care given to the construction of a refrigerator. It would not be practicable to go to similar lengths in the insulation of a roof; but even partial insulation is a great improvement over ordinary construction.

The roof construction most usual in small houses consists of strips of wood nailed across the rafters with wood shingles laid on them, and in examining such a roof from the under side it is common to find many nail holes and cracks through which daylight can be seen. A roof of this kind cannot be expected to retain warm air, and it follows that the attic space will always be within a few degrees of outside temperature, winter and summer. The rooms below are separated from the attic space by no more than a thin layer of plaster, and will feel its winter chill as well as its temperature on a hot day in summer.

A sheathed roof is an improvement; that is, one with tight boards instead of strips for the support of the shingles. Even this will transmit heat, however, although not so rapidly, and the only real remedy is a roof that includes a sufficient layer of material that for all practical purposes is impervious to its passage. While this can better be done during construction, an insulating layer can be effectively applied to an existing roof, the material and method depending on the design and accessibility of the attic.

In small houses the attic is usually unfinished, but can be reached through a hatch, around which is rough flooring for storage. In the rest of the attic the back of the down-stairs ceiling is visible between the beams, and the simplest method of insulation is to cover it with four inches or more of loose material made for the purpose. This may be mineral wool or specially made insulating powder; it should not be sawdust (although this is often used as an insulant) because of its tendency to absorb moisture.

This treatment is not possible when the attic is floored, and the first step is then to close the ends of the spaces under the flooring and between the beams. The air in these spaces will be warmed through the ceiling below, and if not prevented, will flow out of the ends and be dissipated, taking its heat with it. There is no better insulator than still air, nor any greater

thief of heat than air in motion, which explains why these bodies of air must be kept in position. This can be done by fitting blocks between the ends of the beams, or by plugs of any other material.

This done, the roof should be lined with insulating material, stiff sheets being nailed to the rafters or a flexible form of insulation being laid between the rafters and nailed to the under side of the roof itself. In either case two thicknesses should be used, and three thicknesses when the roof is of wood shingles on shingle lath. The side walls of the attic should also be lined, two thicknesses being used on those exposed to the winter winds.

A finished room in the attic presents another problem for with the attic spaces that surround it at outdoor temperature, its only protection is its thin plaster walls and ceiling. This is the reason why such a room is usually unbearably hot in the summer and unlivably cold during the winter. As the attic spaces cannot be reached, the only remedy is to line the room with stiff insulating sheets, which are nailed to walls and ceiling, preferably in double thickness. This is also the treatment for any inaccessible attic space, the ceilings of the rooms below it being covered with stiff insulating sheets to prevent the passage of warm air or of the heat that it carries.

The roof is by no means responsible for all loss of heat, for much is needed to warm cold air that comes into a house through leakage. It has been definitely shown that with a twenty-mile wind, enough air will leak through the joints of a well-fitted sliding window (a double-hung window, so-called) to change the air in a room of ordinary size once an hour, the leakage increasing as the wind is stronger. Coming from outdoors this air is cold, and a constant supply of heat is needed to warm it.

Leakage through the joints of windows and of outside doors can be prevented by metal weather strips, although it should be understood that weather strips are not necessarily tight because they are made of metal. The most effective forms are fitted into grooves cut into the sides of the sash. Whether of metal or of some other material, the important thing about weather strips is their application, for the sealing of a joint depends more on this than on the weather strip itself; any kind, well put on, will serve for a time, but it is only the higher grades that will remain permanently tight.

A third great loss of heat is through window glass. Heat will pass from a warm object to a cold, and as glass is a good conductor, a window pane is continually absorbing heat from the air of a room and giving it up to the air outside. Loss of heat through glass cannot be prevented, but can be checked through the use of storm sash, for the layer of air that is thus confined will act as insulation.

While a house cannot be as effectively heat-proofed after it is finished as is possible during construction, the advantages over a house that lacks this treatment is so marked that the results more than justify the expense.

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Do I need an architect

Continued from page 300

some districts it is common practice not to vent soil lines while most localities where building codes are operative make vent lines mandatory. If your home is outside of municipal jurisdiction, should vent lines be installed? Your architect decides and with a real reason. Such other bodies as Zoning Commissions, Bureaus of Fire Prevention, etc., may regulate certain conditions and if so the architect must be familiar with their requirements or serious difficulties may be encountered.

After your working drawings are completed the next step is the preparation of the specification. The drawings, remember, show size, location and arrangement, but all instructions and information as to kind and quality of materials and workmanship is contained in the specification.

The architect advises on the qualifications and selection of the contractors invited to bid on the construction. He investigates their knowledge, experience, responsibility, etc., so that incompetent concerns will be excluded. After the bids are received and tabulated he again advises as to the award of the contract. It is not unusual for one or more contractors to submit a figure as per plans and specifications and an alternate figure if a different method of construction may be used for, say, roof framing. Also it is not always advisable to award to the lowest bidder even though he may be a first class builder.

Once construction is started, and sometimes before, large scale, often full size, details are drawn of various parts of the building so that the contractor and material manufacturers

may know exactly what is required. This not only reduces the probability of error to a minimum but also permits the material men to manufacture well in advance and thus avoid delays.

During construction frequent inspections are made to prevent and correct errors and to see that the work is being done in accordance with the agreement.

Now as to cost. Probably any fair-minded person will admit that the outline above (and it is an outline) covers a comprehensive service and one which requires long and continuous study, practice and experience. It is reasonable to suppose that fees for this service are proportionately great. The fact is, however, that the architect's compensation for all this runs from 6% to 15% of the cost of the building. Smaller operations require larger percentages and naturally the architect, like other professional men, charges to some extent in accordance with the demand for his service. But—usually his service really costs you nothing. This may sound strange but look at the two sketch plans here-with. One is the owner's idea and the other is the result of the study and experience of the trained mind of the architect. Actually the area of the building as visualized by the owner is 34% greater than the plan evolved by the architect and you may be sure that costs would be in proportion to size. Some people think that it is an insignificant matter whether a house is three feet longer or higher but experience teaches that size has a very direct relation to cost. Also, the architect's sketch provides a better plan in that the space is more usable.

The best way to house your car

Continued from page 303

cellar only; how about the first floor level for the garage?

From the point of utility, here is the ideal solution. A built-in garage, made a part of the first floor, offers innumerable conveniences. The actual floor level of the garage is usually made only a few inches above grade, while the remainder of the first floor is from two feet to thirty inches above. This means that it is frequently possible so to plan the house as to enter the garage from a rear door just off the cellar stairs, designing these, too, with a grade entrance. The best plan of all is one that allows access to the car direct from the stair hall without passing through the kitchen or any other room.

This is not all, however, that can be said for the convenience of the first floor built-in garage. It is, of course, heated along with the rest of the house. This is not only for the good of the car, but spells economy; it also is an aid to the good disposition of the driver.

Furthermore, there is the added advantage of electric lights, if these little duties must be done after sunset. All this goes with the attached garage; all of it is usually lacking in the little sliver dog house stuck away on the back of the lot.

Before we leave the utilitarian side

(continued on page 367)



Remodelling the staircase (note the delightful square posts and gracefully turned hand rail) has transformed the stuffy living room into a spacious entrance hall

The house under the maples

Continued from page 292

where rests a squat brown jug. This jug has a most interesting history and came from Nancy as a precious memento of the war. It was found on the battlefield by one of the twelve priests who acted as stretcher bearers and was used to carry water from Mrs. Meylan's old home to the wounded soldiers during the battle of the Grand Couronne.

The walls of the dining room and the corner cupboards are painted the green of nasturtium stems in earliest spring, and the underside of the shelves are picked out in the orange of the nasturtium blossom.

Triple casement windows set high in the wall run the full length of both sides of the room, looking toward the towering maple on one side and over the green meadows on the other. These are curtains with short curtains of brilliant orange which blend in pleasing fashion with the walls. A narrow shelf is hung just below the window on one side of the room and on this are a few pieces of old pottery. Below the other window a wooden settle has been built in. A French door at the far end of the room to the left of the fireplace opens directly into the garden.

When the house was bought the grounds were a mass of poison ivy and mangy currant bushes, so overgrown that only the top of the stone wall was visible. Mrs. Meylan with her own hands tore down the poison ivy and uprooted the tangled weeds, clearing away gradually until the stone wall came into view once more. She knocked an opening in the wall to lead into the meadow beyond and planted a rose bush on each side of the opening. As the rose bushes grew and needed support the arbor was added and now makes a gateway into the garden. After accomplishing

so much it seemed that nothing was impossible and one day she conceived the idea of building her own paths and terraces. Near by were the ruins of an old house with many flat stones buried fully four inches under the earth. These one by one were brought to the new home, till gradually the terrace grew and grass-grown stepping-stones led through beds of "geraniums red and delphiniums blue" like the garden of Milne's field-mouse. The old barn set back a little way on the other side of the road has been turned into a combination studio and garage with its door opening on a level with the road and an irregular flight of stone steps set in the embankment leading up to the entrance to the studio on the second story. The original adz-hewn ceiling beams are here and the wide floor boards of many years ago, but the windows have, of course, been rebuilt to give the proper lighting for the artist's work. Book shelves line the wall.

At first the carpenters were non-plussed at the thought of building the old Colonial front doorway of which Mr. Meylan had a picture, and the newel post with a graceful curve was quite beyond them. At last Mr. Meylan had an inspiration and drew exactly what he wanted (and being an artist he could do this) on the surface of the wood itself, and all the men had to do was to cut it out.

Six years ago a builder in Bethel worked for \$8 a day. This has now increased to \$12 and as this work has been done over a period of six years it is difficult to calculate the cost of duplicating this work at the present time, but to date the house has cost under \$10,000 which allows \$350 for the electric light plant installed and \$125 for the water system.



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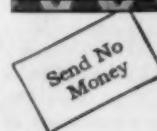
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What makes a room comfortable

Continued from page 306

principles for correction. No room can ever be satisfactory from the decorative standpoint if it does not express the comfort required for its ordinary use. It may be most pleasing as to design; but unless it also is comfortable, it is poor art, just as is the silver teapot that will not pour nicely. It fails in its primary reason for being. Grouping of furniture for convenience is as essential to the design of a room as is its arrangement for balance.

In the second place, comes another kind of design principle that spells comfort. Orderly arrangement is one of our first principles of design. And order covers a vast territory of possibilities. Regardless of style, of periods, and all of the isms and osms of "decoration," order is the basis of everything. When the sofa is placed so that it is not isolated from all of the other furniture; when the guest can sit in that comfortable chair by the window and chat; when the chairs are grouped so they cover the two essential points of convenience and conformity to the way the room itself is built, then we have the very essence of order and the beginnings of interior decoration.

What is order decoratively? The rug is a bright red and the floor is bright yellow. Each color is clamoring for attention; our attention is distracted. Which way shall we look, at the rug or at the floor? We cannot comfortably see both at the same time. They are disorderly! Call it harmony or whatever other designation you wish, the fact remains that these two colors are noisy. The room cannot express that order of color emphasis which spells peace and rest. Now think of the floor stained a soft dull-brown. The red becomes richer and lovelier and the floor retreats to a less important place in our attention. Now it is "comfortable"; furthermore it is orderly and has the elements of a design.

Perhaps it is a case of an old black walnut rocker. We know the shape is not good, but physically speaking, the rocker is comfortable and still in good condition. It has a bright green cover. Seen against the soft tan wall it stands out, conspicuous because the bright green cover is too strong a note for the soft tan of the background. This is just the reverse of our preceding illustration. There we had two equally strong notes, and here we have one that is too strong for the other. Perfect comfort, under these conditions, would consist in providing that old rocker with an overcoat that would give sufficient breaking of the color (as in the case of a small pattern in browns and greens with flecks of red) to balance our attention between wall and chair covering. This is order, and order is comfort.

Comfort there must be in the color. Comfort there must be in the selection of the furniture and its coverings. But our most difficult task is to decide what types of furniture can correct those already uncomfortable spaces and produce the orderly convenience and emphasis that will make every one exclaim, "Isn't this nice! It looks so homelike," when they cross the threshold. And that is where most of us have to begin our interior decoration.

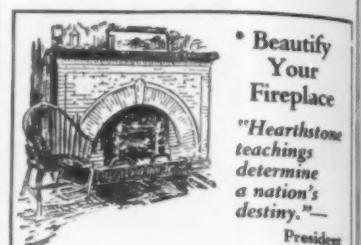
Now, let's to the task and see what we can do. And we have to keep the expense down-way down. As we look at the bare place, it seems rather a solemn task, for the openings leave no place where there is a central grouping. That means we must build one, arbitrarily, with our furniture.

Diagram A shows one livable possibility. By jutting a not-too-long table out from the window at No. 14, we make a break in the trackways from door to door and start concentration near the fireplace. A low chair (it might be wicker) continues the line and serves three distinct purposes. First, it makes a connecting link with the sofa and with the corner group. Second, the bright pad gives opportunity for connecting curtain color and portiere color.

Third, it softens the harsh vertical lines of the table end and makes a good chatting point for someone sitting in chair No. 3 on the other side of the fireplace. It is also attractive as we enter and does not cut off the vista beyond into the sunporch where flowers and plants bank into lovely setting. It likewise is a comfortable place to sit and read, day or night.

This feeling of concentration of orderly grouping is still further intensified by placing the long sofa against the wall (at No. 1) with the table in the corner and another smaller easy chair at No. 2. The larger easy chair at No. 3, with lamp and low stand, swing attention back into the fireplace groups and we have a livable arrangement out of an apparently hopeless condition. Number 15 might be the radio where it fills space but does not upset the decorative values; No. 7 is an open-backed wooden chair or a lightweight, part wood, part upholstered, chair; No. 8 and No. 9 would be very nice as bookcases of plain wood, possibly painted. With the bright colored books, these cases would make good balance and nice spots of color. They would not be sufficiently strong to overbalance the concentrations we are trying so hard to build up, but they would, on the other hand, be quite strong enough to save that end of the room from bareness. If the walls were plain (two-tone rough texture) the curtains could be made still further to pull this whole effect into comfortable, orderly arrangement by being a strong red and yellow pattern on a fairly vigorous green. This material would be repeated on chair No. 2, in portieres B and in perhaps two of the pillows on the sofa. Portieres at A would be better in plain tones, a rough textured green with the red piping so as to carry the color accent. The vista into the sunporch could easily be made most attractive with sofa in front of plants, centered and covered with the bright tones of the curtain material.

Another totally different arrangement is suggested in Diagram B. The notes explain chair sizes. Otherwise, the problem is really solved from exactly the same angles as in Diagram A; that is, by artificially creating centers of concentration for our attention and thus achieving the desired result of comfort-comfort to look at, comfort to live in.



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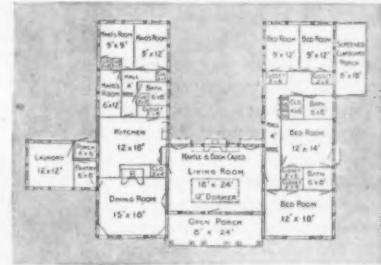
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A screen that leads a double life is this which has on its reverse and most utilitarian side shelves for anything you wish

Furniture minus its "make-up"

Continued from page 310

itself, the difficulty of finding unpainted furniture of good design at inexpensive prices.

However, where the need is real, sooner or later it is met. And there is for all of us some really excellent unpainted furniture of new and individual style for sale in the stores at prices well within the modest home income and most tempting to the amateur decorator.

ADVANTAGES OF PAINTED FURNITURE

Painted furniture has many advantages for the small home or apartment. Its freshness and color are stimulating and it gives life to rooms that are deficient in sunshine. It can be done over with no more expense than the few cents it costs to buy a can of paint, and so can change its color as often as the curtains are renewed. It need not be elaborately decorated. Modernism has already taught us the value of plain color tones relieved with perhaps a band of contrasting color or a simple motif which presents no difficulty to the novice in painting. Nor does one need to embark on such a project on a large scale. Often a single table or a corner cabinet will lighten the tone of other furnishings and add the spice of variety which all rooms need.

Color, space saving and money saving are perhaps the three essentials which the average home is seeking in its furniture.

Space saving was the direct inspiration of these new pieces. The creation of new styles in furniture is always conditioned by changes in function, and to-day in our relatively smaller quarters we are asking of furniture that it shall prove adaptable even to the point of doing double duty and still keeping withal a grace of structure.

Take for example the one or two room kitchenette apartment where the living room is also dining room and quite possibly bedroom too. A screen that conceals the kitchenette entrance is a necessity if the mechanics of cooking and serving are not to intrude their appearance. But who would expect to find on the reverse

side of such a screen convenient little shelves on which tea things may be easily disposed when not in use! By so much is the range of the kitchenette space extended and the interest of originality added to the arrangement.

A chest of drawers designed for the small dining-living room has, as an interesting innovation, small drawers at the top in triangular arrangement to hold flat silver. These drawers form part of the decorative design of the front, and are much better than the usual large single silver drawer, since spoons, knives, forks and so forth have each their own compartment and are easier to keep in orderly placing. Below these small drawers are two broad deep ones for holding table linens and bed linens. The flat top of the chest is convenient for holding large pieces of silver or books.

Not a few but have viewed with unacknowledged regrets the passing of the old Morris chair. Whatever its artistic shortcomings, it was supremely comfortable. Its cushioned depth and half reclining back were an invitation to leisure for which we have sighed while deplored its lack of beauty. A chair designed in the new manner incorporates the comfort of the Morris chair and even improves upon it in an extremely decorative model. The seat has a greater depth than the Morris chair, and is accompanied by a matching footstool, so that one has the full relaxation offered by a *chaise longue* without its length which is unsuited to the small room.

This is a piece over which the home decorator need feel no qualms of uncertainty in painting, since it only requires a solid tone of paint and any contrast is best used in the cushions which may be of suede leather, as in the illustration, or of chintz or almost any attractive decorative fabric.

Another old idea interestingly modernized is that of the nest of tables. It is rather astonishing that furniture makers have not done more with this before, since it lends itself nicely to a number of variations that are perfect for limited space. This new

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Furniture minus its "make-up"

Continued from page 342

table instead of being a set of duplicates in diminishing sizes is a table of wide proportion with little three cornered, shelved tables that pull out from under either side of it avoiding monotony and giving to the table proper the dignity of an important piece of furniture.

Meals served upon a table have seemed a more or less immutable law, but need it be so? A side board with a sliding horizontal panel that pulls out like a desk answers effectively in the negative. And just think of the space this saves—all the space that a table ordinarily takes up—and it is so much the more appealing for not being just a trick piece of furniture, but planned primarily for beauty and conforming to rigid standards of good taste while affording a new and hitherto unthought of convenience.

There are two methods of painting furniture. One is to use quick-drying lacquer paint in a smooth solid tone over the entire piece. If the edges are to be done in a contrasting tone, as in the nest table illustrated, these are left unpainted until after the main coat has dried when it is quite easy to paint them in. When, however, it is a matter of decorative motifs to be painted with care, then space may be left and great care used to keep the outlines of the design clear while the lacquer is applied.

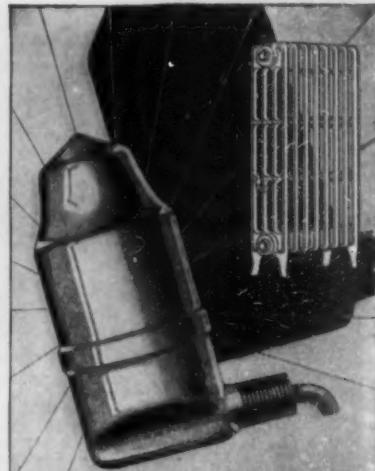
Or, and this is the better way, paint the entire surface with lacquer, and when this has dried take emery paper and rub over the space to be decorated, then paint this with flat paint and varnish.

The other method is to use flat paint instead of lacquer for the full coat. The design may then be painted direct on this when it is dry with no preparation, and the whole varnished with varnish later when thoroughly dry.

In transferring the design to be painted, the most practical way is to make a careful drawing the exact size and fasten this, having placed tracing paper beneath it, to the furniture with strips of adhesive plaster. This holds the drawing firmly in place and prevents it from slipping, so that tracing may be done with the perfect accuracy which is so necessary.

For the unskilled and the timid who desire something more than a plain surface or unbroken color, yet feel themselves unequal to planning a design, there are the well-known Decalcomania patterns, some of which are extremely nice.

The modernist touch is best given by contrasting edges or bands of color, also often done in silver or gold. This finish is effective and offers no difficulty except that of keeping the lines straight and clear.



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O. Henry

"The master pharmacist of joy and pain dispenses sadness tintured with a smile and laughter that dissolves in tears again." —Christopher Morley.

When you think of short stories, you think of O. Henry.

AT ALL BOOK STORES



Below 50 degrees of health

Continued from page 511

smaller than your needs require. You will be sorry, not only because of the inconvenience in trying to find room for everything and in the trouble caused by spilled food, but because the efficiency of the refrigerator will be cut down.

A five cubic foot box though quite small, provides ample shelf room, and is the size suggested for the very small home or apartment, or the small family.

Complete, self contained refrigerators, consisting of cabinet and the refrigerating unit, can be bought for as low as \$180. If you have a good cabinet, well constructed and well insulated, you need buy the refrigerating unit only, and use the cabinet you have. It is a mistake, however, to put a refrigerating unit into a poorly-constructed or worn-out cabinet because no refrigerating unit, or no ice supply for that matter, will give satisfactory service in a cabinet that will not hold the cold air or keep out the warm outside air. It may be an initial saving to use the old cabinet, but operating costs will be higher and the efficiency of your refrigerating outfit will be impaired.

It is difficult to give any figures on operating costs. The average electric power rate throughout the country is about 4½ cents, the "lighting" rate about 7½ cents. At the average lighting rate, the monthly bill for electricity would be around \$6. In the majority of homes, however, permanent installation is made and the refrigerator is operated from the "power" circuit, a special meter registering the current used. Monthly operating costs at the power rate, (usually 4 to 5 cents a kilowatt hour (abbreviated, kWh.) are about \$3 a month or \$36 per year. The average monthly cost for a gas operated refrigerator is about the same as for electricity and the gas companies give the same repair service as do the electric companies.

Many other factors affect the cost of operation, such as frequent opening of the door of the refrigerator, letting in the warm outside air, too close packing of food, failure to "defrost" the machine when necessary, etc.

The third question, "Will I be able to keep it in good running order?" need not concern you, for you have nothing to do with its operation. An electric machine, for example, is installed by the electric company and you have nothing further to do with it, except follow instructions as to cleaning, storage of food and periodic "defrosting." In fact, you will be told not to tamper with the mechanism of the machine *under any circumstances*. If something should go wrong, you are instructed to call the electric company or the company from which the machine was purchased and an expert service man will be sent to your home immediately to make the necessary repairs. In view of any possible servicing, you can readily see that it is important to buy the refrigerator from a reliable company, from your local electric company or from an established manufacturer. Reliable companies are organized to give twenty-four hour

service just as in the case of lighting repairs and you are privileged to call for this service at any hour of the day or night.

Once a month everything should be removed from the food compartment. Wipe out the interior of the cabinet with lukewarm water and a little borax or washing soda. Clean the opening where the drain pipe goes into the lining. Also clean the drain pipe. The freezing trays should be thoroughly cleansed with boiling water every day.

Defrosting of the machine will be explained to you when the machine is installed. It should be done whenever there is an accumulation of approximately three-eighths of an inch of frost on the surface of the cooling unit. Never try to remove the frost from the tank or the ice from the trays with a sharp tool. To defrost, the machine is disconnected and the frost allowed to melt and drip off. Defrosting may be done overnight. Do not worry about the food for sufficient refrigeration will be provided during this time. Always remove the freezing trays before defrosting so they will not collect the drip from the cooling unit. When the defrosting is completed, wipe out the chambers into which the trays slip, so there will be no drip onto the trays when replaced. Always allow the current to remain off until all frost has melted from the cooling unit. A mechanical refrigerator is one of the most fool-proof and satisfactory devices ever offered and you need feel no hesitancy about the service it will give you.

Storing of food in the refrigerator also plays an important part in the preservation of the food. Certain parts of the food compartment are colder than others and the most perishable foods should be placed in the coldest part. As pointed out earlier in this article, the food must be so arranged that the shelves are not crowded and the circulation of the air thereby interrupted. To prevent foods from drying out they should be covered. There are available refrigerator dishes so designed that they can be stacked one on top of the other, thus providing the most economical use of storage space. Paper should never be placed on the shelves nor should paper or cardboard containers be used. I have a set of porcelain enamel refrigerator dishes in red and white (because that is my kitchen color scheme) that are my especial pride. They come in 1 quart, and 1½ quart sizes, with covers. They are easy to clean and handle nicely all food storage problems. There are also glass dishes which may be had in smaller sizes and it is wise to have a few of these on hand for left-overs that do not need a large container. One advantage of the glass dishes is that you can readily see which dish you want when you open the refrigerator door while with the porcelain enamel ones you are obliged to open one after the other to find what you want. On the other hand, the glass dishes chip and sometimes break when hot liquids are poured into them. The porcelain enamel dishes may be had in a choice of several colors, to match your color scheme.

The art of window dressing

Continued from page 308

perhaps, a lovely view. Or it may be necessary to make them so charming in themselves that one will not be tempted to look out on an unattractive spot. In any event, let us give these living room windows some very careful thought and see just what they do need.

We all have different problems to consider, to be sure, yet there are a few fundamental ideas necessary to the treatment of all windows.

Before deciding on any particular style, it is well to study carefully the entire room, its size, the direction from which the light comes, the position of the windows, the views outside, the furniture to be used in the room and the rug. We are, of course, assuming that only the windows are to be considered at this time, the rest of the furnishings being on hand.

Suppose that the room faces north. The light will be more or less cold and sharp. The matter of curtaining, then, is very important and should bring warmth and cheer into the room. A wall, the general tone of which is beige for example, would be charming with the windows draped in tones of yellow and rose—or perhaps a chintz gay with color.

It is not at all necessary that one have expensive materials for these curtains. Many delightful effects may be had from the simplest of fabrics. This may sound startling, but did you ever consider making your curtains of cheese cloth? I know one woman who did, and no one would be able to guess it! She had dipped the cheese cloth in tea and darkened it, embroidered the edge of the hem with bright yarns and then lightly starched the curtains, stretching them out evenly as she pressed them. The effect was delightful, yet the cost was insignificant. So I say again, do not think of expensive materials *first*.

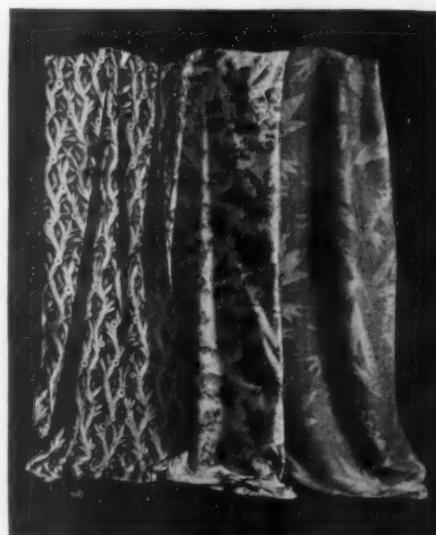
One should cultivate the appreciation of art and good taste and then one is in a position to recognize all manner of interesting ideas as well as to select attractive fabrics. Your own, remember, is the individuality to be expressed in your home. It makes no difference what your neighbors are doing, nor does it matter what is said

to be the "fashion." Base your ideas on what is correct according to the laws of good taste.

What material have you on hand for these curtains? Perhaps you have some old-fashioned percale or sateen which, by adding just a bit more to it, can be used. They would make charming overdrapes. Some lovely curtains I saw recently were made of plain green percale edged with two harmonizing shades of the same material. The windows were topped with a simple lambrequin which was nothing more than a flat board covered over very smoothly with the percale. The lower edge of the material was scalloped and edged with narrow flat folds of the contrasting colors. The curtains were hung in very straight folds from the top of the window to the floor, the inside edge showing two flat folds of deep lavender and a darker shade of green, both of percale, which gave them a most interesting finish. This treatment can be carried out with many materials, such as sateen or an inexpensive satin or cotton damask or any one of the lovely new materials now on the market.

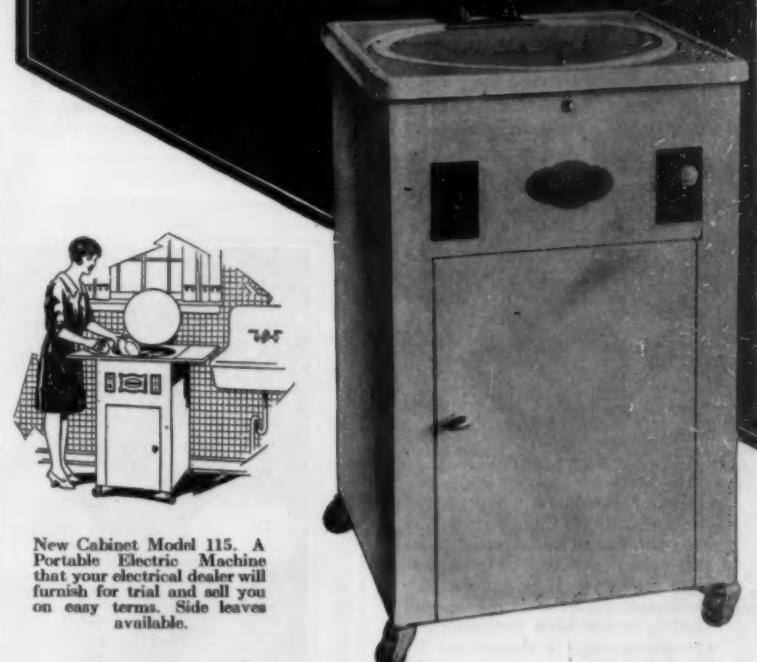
A very attractive damask was recently on sale in one shop for as low a price as \$2 a yard (regularly \$4). To be sure, a sale does not continue long because the material soon goes at that price, but this is just to prove that by watching one's opportunity it is possible to pick up materials for attractive curtains at comparatively low prices. And it must be understood that by "low prices," we do not mean only dollars and cents. We do mean good value and pleasing designs and durability. Fabrics merely low in price are often a costly luxury.

Other unusual fabrics to be seen in the various stores and shops are some very interesting patterns of repp and colored monk's cloth, also lovely toile and woven jute cloths. Most of these fabrics are fifty inches wide and come in soft tones of tans, old rose and greens. Two of these novelties are loosely woven materials, having two tones of color in a spiral design and, when made into curtains, (continued on page 374)



A modern print, a voile, and a cotton woven cloth for the modern curtain maker, and all inexpensive. (R. H. Macy & Co.)

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New Cabinet Model 115. A Portable Electric Machine that your electrical dealer will furnish for trial and sell you on easy terms. Side leaves available.

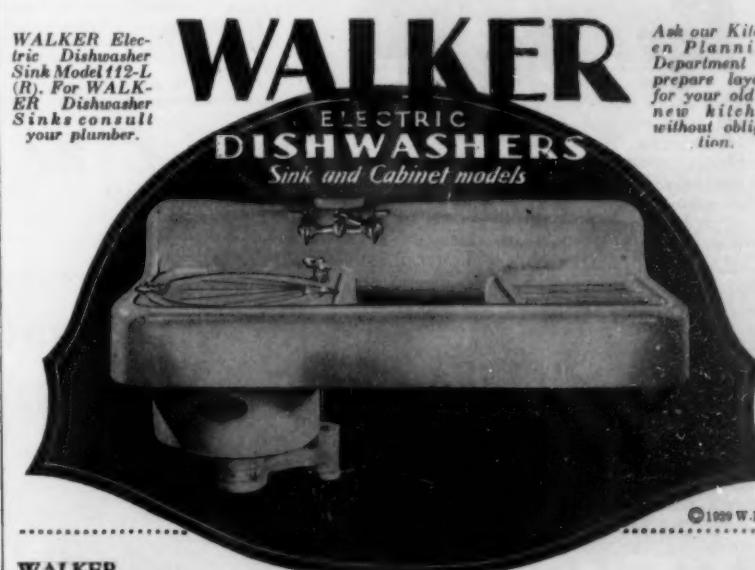
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SHOP WINDOWS OF MAYFAIR

BY
SHIRLEY PAINÉ

This is your department, please feel free to use it early and often. The more things you buy through Shop Windows of Mayfair, the more things we can show here. Each article has been chosen because of value, smartness, or usefulness. Our Board of Censors is active, and everything on these pages

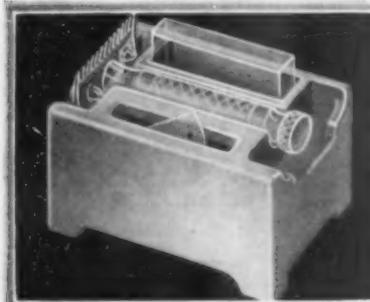
had to receive a unanimous vote before being shown to you. Make checks payable to Shirley Paine, care Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., 244 Madison Avenue, New York. Write her, enclosing check for the article you wish, and she does the rest. This service is entirely without charge.



Only in the mountain country can one find still anything to compare with the quaintly charming peasant potteries found abroad. Far from modern machinery the old-fashioned potter's wheel is still used as it has been for centuries; the green clay is shaped up by hand, the "biscuit" dried out and fired. A variety of shapes may be had for many purposes. The glaze is a cool shade called "Log Cabin Green," a good background for bright flowers. This vase 7" high, \$2 postpaid east, and \$2.10 postpaid west, of the Mississippi Catalogue.



Pewter that is lovelier than silver; burnished hand-hammered copper that looks like warm heavy gold! Colonial reproductions can bring charm down through the years, and the tall pewter lamps with the hand engraved wind-glasses particularly caught my fancy this month. They are 12½ inches high with globes of engraved ground glass; bases and tops of fine spun pewter. For the colonial dressing table, for consoles; delightful singly, ravishing in pairs. \$8.50 each, \$16.75 the pair, postpaid in U. S. A. . . . In the center we show a graceful boudoir or occasional lamp to fit any colonial or Early American room. Maple, pine, mahogany or walnut would reflect its warm glow nicely. It is 10½ inches high. The shade is a quaintly flower sprig pattern parchment with a really old ladies' fashion print appliquéd in the panel. The price is \$8 postpaid in America. Both these lamp designs are in perfect taste and are faithful copies.



This china Razor Cabinet is a welcome gift. Holds razor, pack new blades, stores old blades out of children's way, everything right where needed. Rubber feet. Nice enough to keep on a dresser. Jade, \$2.25; orchid, yellow or blue, \$3; "Monte Carlo" model silver overlay on white or jet, \$6. All postpaid east of Miss. in gold paper gift box.



A real man's chair for that sacred room of his own where he "Won't have any silly feminine frills or trimmings!" It is a special Xmas present price to our shopping service readers. Finest construction, best hair filling, down cushion, covered in any standard color of rich leather. Price \$145 (usually \$200) Express is collect.

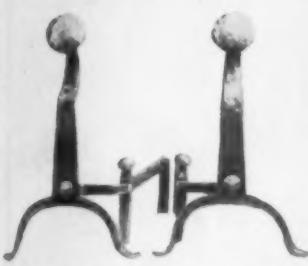


The "Foursome" — a four way electrical outlet in six nice colors: red, green, black, mahogany, walnut, onyx. Toaster and grill plug in at once; runs a fan, dictaphone, etc., in the office. Long silk cord makes it useful anywhere. A life-saver for the boudoir. Physicians find it invaluable. Also plugs into baseboard, making four-way outlet. \$2.85 postpaid.



For months I've tried to find a Cape Cod chair reproduction with the proper charming lines, honest construction, and sane price. This is it. Arms formed maple; maple seat has reversible down cushion. Covered in your choice of glorious glazed chintzes, \$47.50; in bright calico or chintz quiltings, \$57.50.

For Centuries—



Andirons No. 965 of hand wrought iron. 18 inches high. Price \$14.00.

families at Christmas time have gathered about the crackling Yule log. What gift more suitable than one for the fireplace?

Catalogues:

A-6 Andirons & Fixtures S-6 Screens
M-6 Mantels F-6 Franklin Stoves

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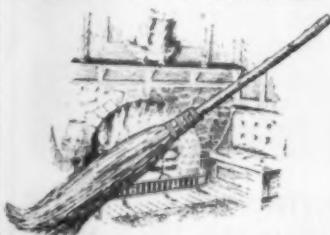
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Old-Fashioned Hearth Brooms

Hand Made by
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Made of genuine mountain broom corn, tied with strong cords to a rough bark handle. A romantic and useful article you'll enjoy having about the fireside. No. 259 priced \$1.00 plus tax for postage.

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Your House o' Dreams

Make it an enchanting reality with the aid of the 12 Easy Lessons prepared by

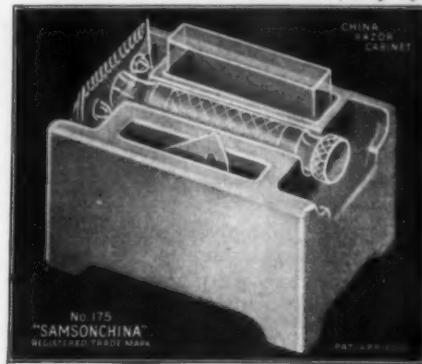
Winnifred Fales, Herself
out of the wealth of her experience in creating beauty in stately mansion and simple farmhouse, in seaside cottage and mountain camp, in bungalow, villa, and apartment, from Maine to California.

The fee—oh, surprisingly moderate!—includes Mrs. Fales' personal criticisms and advice, her big \$5.00 Textbook, and a \$2.00 Color Chart.

For full particulars, write to

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a SMALLISH UNUSUAL GIFT for a man a CHINA RAZOR CABINET (only 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high)



Holds accessibly and protectively one's safety razor and package of new blades and—used blades go inside out of harm's way. Kept at hand near shaving mirror it is a "boon to the busy man." As a personal possession or sent as a gift, it is highly prized for its utility and colorful attractiveness.

PRICE Cabinet in jade green \$2.25 each
PRICE Cabinet in black or colors, lemon yellow, orchid or light blue. \$3.00 each.
For a higher valued gift, this cabinet with Silver overlay on white or jet black china in "Monte Carlo" design. \$6.00 each
They come packed in gold paper gift boxes.
Prices include delivery in U. S. east of the Mississippi.

Send check or money order. Immediate shipment

S. D. BAKER CORPORATION 234 West 14th Street, N. Y. City

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We have a complete assortment of Games of every sort—indoors and for outdoors—for children of every age as well as for the grown ups. Dolls, Games, Toys, and all the best home entertainment devices.



RAP-O has the speed of Tennis and the dexterity of Lacrosse. There is no snappier game when once you master RAP-O. A swift serve, a snappy catch and you are continually on your toes until the game of RAP-O is ended.

RAP-O develops speed, accuracy, poise, and alertness. Can be played on a space 10' x 20' or 100' x 200' by two to twelve persons in the home, gymnasium, playgrounds, and schools.

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Send for our fall and winter catalog, for a list of the best things produced by the master-craft shops of Europe and America.

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119 East 57th Street, New York
Workers in Metal



WEATHERVANE

Hendrik Hudson's famous "Half-Moon," 18" wide, ball bearing, weather-proofed, complete with compass points, \$38.00.

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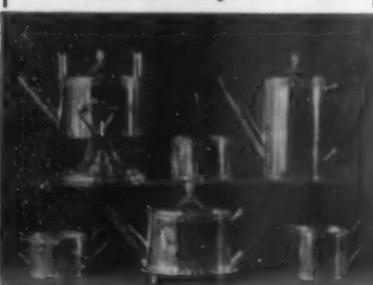
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Sterling
SILVER SERVICES
in Period Designs, especially
Colonial Adaptations



Above: an engraved interpretation of the oval Adam design adapted from examples by early American silversmiths.

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An Excellent Suggestion for that wedding gift. Unusual sterling silver candy or mayonnaise bowl of graceful design, with 3 legs. Heavy weight. Diameter 6". Height 2". Price each \$18.00. An example of the sort of thing customers delight to find in our saleroom.

COLORFUL COPPER BOWLS

Objects of beauty, which lend the necessary touch of warmth and color to the decoration of any room.



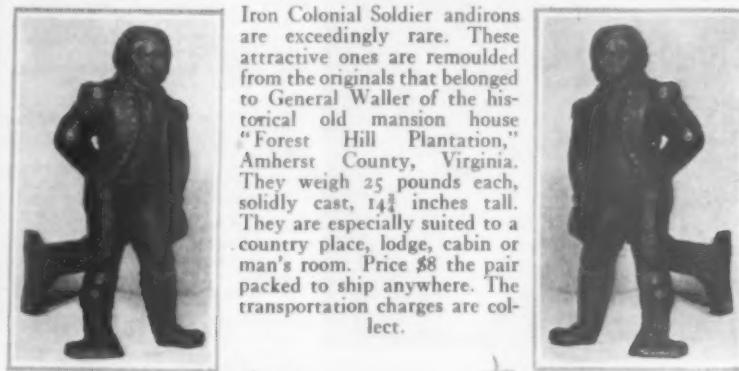
Above is illustrated one of our copper bowls which has proved a favorite. It is 8" in diameter, silver plated inside and may be ordered by mail at the regular price of \$15.00 postpaid.

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SHOP WINDOWS OF MAYFAIR

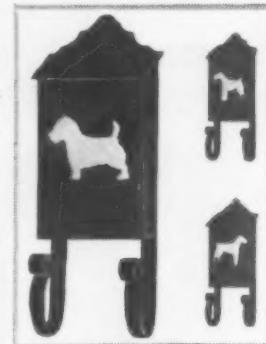
Shopping Service



Iron Colonial Soldier andirons are exceedingly rare. These attractive ones are remoulded from the originals that belonged to General Waller of the historical old mansion house "Forest Hill Plantation," Amherst County, Virginia. They weigh 25 pounds each, solidly cast, 14 1/2 inches tall. They are especially suited to a country place, lodge, cabin or man's room. Price \$8 the pair packed to ship anywhere. The transportation charges are collected.



Finely wrought iron candlesticks are hard to find without getting into rather high costs, but these three are agreeable from all angles. They would be just the thing for a Spanish or Italian winter place, and at the same time would blend well with Colonial things. Left: 8 to 10" tall, \$4.50; Center: 5 1/2" tall, \$2.75; Right: 7 1/2" tall, \$3.50. Prices include delivery Greater Boston. A fine catalogue of fine iron is available.



Anything new in mail boxes is as rare as—well as anything! Brass, bronze, iron and wood—about everything has been done except the ones shown here. These are of heavily galvanized rustproof iron painted black. A silhouette is inset on the front panel—Scottie, Wire Hair or Airedale; of moss glass so one can tell when there is mail! Also in "rust" finish. Price \$5.50 complete with magazine bracket.

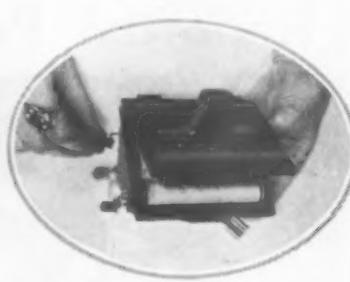


Have you ever seen a real dog crate that was so good-looking one could use it in the house, that was painted dark blue (any special colors \$2.50 extra), that had scientifically arranged water container fillable from outside, removable floor, storm plates for cold weather, proper air holes so your dog will not suffer when trunks are piled about him? This discovery will be a comforting

boon to canine friends. Beagle, Boston, Cairn, Wire, French Bull, Sealy or Spaniel size: \$12.50; Bull Terrier, Eskimo, Irish, Kerry Blue, Pinscher, Schnauzer, Whippet size, \$17.50; Chow, Dalmatian, small Pointer and Setter, large Spaniel size, \$21.50; Shepherd, Bloodhound, Chesapeake Bay, Collie, Hound, large Setter size, \$25. No finer dog crates are made.



A velvety soft bath or bedside mat done in sweet colors, 33" x 24" oval. Hand-tufted on canvas backing and it may be washed in tub and shaken out without ironing. Fast colors, tufting soft as chenille, yet launders perfectly. \$5.75 postpaid.



This unique gift for the youngsters makes fun and good music for young and old. It is called the "Rollmonica," has paper music rolls like player piano. The player controls everything in harmonica music. Rolls available on almost all popular tunes. \$2.50 including 4 rolls; other rolls 10 cts. each.



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K-V Clothes Closet Fixtures create order—automatically—preserve appearance of good clothing—make selection of garments easy—discourage moths. Clothes, hanging in heat array come forward at a touch. Another touch and the extension rod slides back into the closet. With this indestructible device small closets are made as neat as garment show cases. In lengths from 12 to 60 inches. Simple installation. Inexpensive.

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This #1260 Mahogany and gold mirror is a convenient size for use in modern homes. Outside measure 35 1/4 x 18 1/4", mirror plate 14 x 22", price \$25.00.

Silhouettes are attractively used with mirrors. The ones illustrated are:

Ovals #5464 "George and Martha Washington" 4 x 4 1/2" outside measure, price \$3.75 each.

Others, #5359, "Continental Soldier and Colonial Dame" 5 1/2 x 6 1/2" outside measure, price \$6.75 each.

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Wrought Iron Smokers' Table No. 219
With tile top, Price \$7.85

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Choose Individual Furniture—

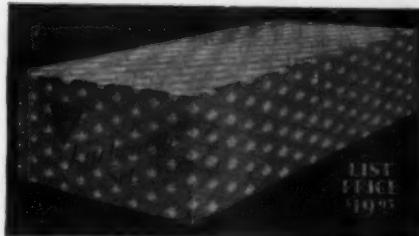
This American Empire Mahogany Side Chair—reproduced by Richter from an Antique originating in Virginia—reflects all the gracious charm of Southern Hospitality. Send for booklet illustrating other distinctive Richter pieces—adapted from Antique models for use in the modern home. Sold through your Architect, Decorator, or Dealer.

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Four of the most universally used kitchen utensils make up The Kitchenette Set—enough variety to serve the entire needs of the average household.

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Each utensil is made from the super-metal Hyb-Lum a chromium, nickel, aluminum alloy, strong as steel, brilliant as polished silver, light as aluminum and with an everlasting lustre.

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Footsure Safety Bath Tub Mat gives a feeling of perfect security when stepping in or out of the bath tub or shower, or on the polished tile floor. Many use two mats, one in the tub, the other on the tile floor.

Footsure Safety Bath Tub Mat is made of high-grade white, odorless rubber, with patented vacuum cups molded in the bottom, making it cling tenaciously to a smooth, polished surface. Placed on the bottom of the tub or shower, it cannot slide, thus giving positive, sure footing. Children can play and splash in the tub, footsure and carefree. Not only a convenience and safeguard, but an ornament in the bathroom.

Price \$2.75 at department and hardware stores, or direct from us. Circular free.

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Department 9

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BUTTERFLY TABLE

The quaint charm of a prized antique.

25" high, 24" 30" top.

Old Maple, or any finish to order, \$15.00.

UNFINISHED—\$11.25.

HEARTHSTONE FURNITURE COMPANY, INC.

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Now whoever needs HOUSEWARES comes to 'Hammacher-Schlemmer'

A most unusual assortment of things that add much to the joy of living are to be found here. For example:

Newspaper Holder

It's so nice to come down in the morning and find your paper all set for you in this silver-plated holder. Measures 10" high, 6 1/2" wide. Has a weighted base. No. 2 as shown \$5.00. No. 1, double scroll, heavier, either polished or butler finish, \$6.00.

Wicker Bed Tray

A very happy idea for those who like to have their breakfast in bed. Tray is wicker trimmed, finished in either pink, blue, ivory, or

green enamel. 22 1/2" long, 13 1/2" wide, 8" high. Without breakfast set. Each \$14.00.

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Just the right height for packing a bag, suitcase or Pullman trunk. Folds compactly to 7 x 23 x 22". Mahogany, walnut, or ivory, \$7.00. Lacquered any color . . . \$7.50. Lacquered any color with fancy colored straps to match . . . \$8.50.

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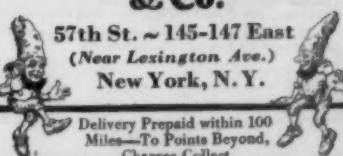
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SHOP WINDOWS OF MAYFAIR

Shopping Service

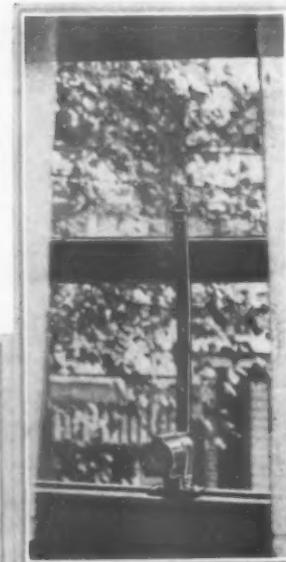
These days of "Specializing" Shops have worked miracles. I've recently found one with everything conceivable for styling children's rooms. Not nursery stuff alone—but for the growing child who has begun to have real tastes; for it is during those formative years that the wise parent guides him into proper channels by harmonizing furniture in the best of taste. This little group is typical. A darling table serves as desk, \$12.50; small bow back maple chair is \$6.50; maple stool, \$1.85; solid painted wood (natural, red, blue, yellow, green, 12" ht.) lamp with twin soldier design parchment shade, \$10 complete; chicken inkwell of porcelain, with quill pen, \$1.75; handhooked rug of ship in nice colors, 2 x 3 ft. \$10; hand painted fairy tale poster (upper left) framed and shellacked, \$7.50.



When we wake up in the morning and zero air is blowing in through the window what fortitude it takes to cross that fatal twenty feet of floor to shut it! A small attractive gray enamel alarm clock fastens to the window sill, flat coil spring from the mechanism fastens to sash—accommodates three window openings. Set clock for rising hour—presto, exactly 30 minutes before, the window closes itself promptly and surely. It never fails. Price complete \$13.50 prepaid 100 mi. N. Y.



A modern bed and chest in the wood, finished either by purchaser, or by maker. Holds a full length man's shirt without folding. Construction hard birch with overlaid panels. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. \$115 in wood, \$135 two colors or stain; crating \$3.50. Bed same construction; head 37" ht., foot 25"; 39" wide. \$42.50 in wood, \$57.50 two colors or stain. Crating \$2. Special box spring, felt mattress and goose feather pillow, \$49.50 complete. Wrapping \$2.40, refunded if burlap is returned.



Closet styling is the newest decorating art. One clever New York luggage shop has brought it to a high peak. Far more efficient than ordinary clothes press or small dresser, a unit like this is a life-saver to anyone living where closet space is limited. Special extension nickel rack holds hangers; series of drawers makes a miracle of convenience below space for hats. Best construction hard woods, finished any stain \$142.50; white wood unfinished, \$130. 6" ht., 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. Just write me on any special closet problems.



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Our new catalog showing our latest designs of Jewel Electric Fountains is now ready. Jewel portable fountains do not require any water connection. Are illuminated and self-contained. Connect to any light socket. An excellent humidifier and cool the atmosphere. The color changing fountains are wonderful. Our Lily Pond outside unit fountain changes color. See the large geyser searchlight fountain. Large makers of electric fountains in the world. Send ten cents for illustrated catalog of complete line of Jewel Electric Specialties for the home. We want reliable dealers.

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This new book, endorsed by authorities on interior decoration, is now being printed.

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ARTS & DECORATION HOME STUDY COURSE
Suite 1109 575 Madison Avenue New York City

"Harbingers of spring"

Continued from page 315

You will find that many seed houses feature certain things; for years they make a specialty of developing some one thing and become noted for offering a larger selection of it than any other company.

Probably the next most important class are the catalogs of growers who specialize in perennial plants. There are so many varieties and some of them require expert handling in their propagating. In these, as with seeds, new things are being introduced each year and the growers spend thousands of dollars in production and development.

In your study of the catalogs you will need those of several different growers, then you will be able to make comparisons and select the particular seeds and flowers and plants that will most nearly meet your needs. In seeds particularly there are so many kinds and varieties that selection is a necessity.

After the perennial plant catalogs come the growers who are specialists, devoting their whole time to one or more things such as the Rose, the Peony, the Iris or any one of countless other things. Many of these growers issue wonderful catalogs and they are well worth the time spent in studying them. Some of them are regular text books upon their particular subjects with many pages devoted to cultural directions.

Then there are the catalogs of the nurseries that grow a general line of trees and shrubs. A few of them are national in scope but the majority of them make a bid for local trade only. As a rule you get better service from a good local nursery than you do if you patronize a grower that is a long

way off. Too, it is generally conceded that locally grown stocks stand the shock of transplanting better and do not have to acclimate themselves as do those that come from a distance.

Many of the modern catalogs will contain the answer to many a personal question as they provide lists of plants for various places such as the shaded border or poor soil, easy plants for the rock garden, or for wet places, etc., etc. These lists are valuable for reference purposes in developing worth while gardens. Some of the catalogs contain tables giving the height, season of bloom, and the range of color of the various plants listed. These tables help one in planning for continuous bloom and in arranging color combinations.

Among the specialists' catalogs are those of the bulb growers. Some of these are most comprehensive. One of them is a complete treatise upon the subject of bulb growing and together with the lists of varieties covers two hundred pages. It is filled with illustrations in natural color made by the latest color photography process. In the back of the book is a clever little color chart with a movable dial that may be used not only with bulbs but with any flowers in the garden. Using it you may work out color harmonies that will be real joy.

Several of the catalogs are unique in that they are the only ones of their kind published. There is one rather elaborate catalog that is devoted to ferns and wild flowers, another is devoted to new and unusual plants and flowers. They have been collected from the out-of-the-way corners and propagated for the benefit of the home gardener.

For the man who likes to build

Continued from page 312

Inch and a quarter or inch and a half lumber is more satisfactory than so-called one inch stock, which is usually considerably less than one inch thick. White pine is perhaps the lightest and easiest of the common woods to work. Planks may be ordered of almost any desired length.

Once the pattern of the end-pieces is determined, the remainder of the bench or settle may be measured and cut to fit as the work progresses. The height of the seat from the floor should be determined for maximum comfort, usually from sixteen to eighteen inches. If the seat has a gentle slope to the rear, it will add ease of use. If the back also slopes to the rear this will make solid comfort, although it slightly complicates design.

In assembling the parts of a settle it is well to use finishing nails, with small invisible heads, for the first fastening. When parts have been brought up tightly in place with these, wood screws should be used for strength.

If screws are used, glue is unnecessary. All nail and screw heads should be countersunk and the holes filled with putty to the level of the board.

A priming coat of house paint, thinned with one half linseed oil, should be applied to all new wood and

dried before the two finishing coats go on. Or the entire piece may be painted first with shellac and then sanded before the finishing coats are applied. The shellac process has the advantage of stiffening all the loose wood fibers sufficiently to make them easy to cut off with the sandpaper rather than to merely bend back and forth under its strokes.

Any of the bright lacquers may be used if preferred to the paint processes. A good imitation of the old colonial brick red paint may be obtained by applying four coats of quick-drying, red deck shellac to the bare wood.

Many and elaborate are the offerings of end-pieces for these settles and bunches but, fortunately for the man with the compass saw work to do, it may be said that the simpler, the more direct and honest the pattern, the more charm there will be to the finished work. In the drawings and photographs appear some of the settles recently designed.

In any case we shall find plank furniture worthy of careful consideration and delightfully easy to make. It is not a gewgaw which will break and go into the discard, up in the attic, after one season. It is a piece of solid worthiness which may go on for generations.

Burpee's Seeds Grow



Burpee's Annual Garden Book - Free

The Vegetables and Flowers you would like to see growing in your garden—read all about them in Burpee's Annual. This is the catalog that tells the *plain truth about the best seeds that grow*. It is a beautiful book of 172 pages, easy to read, and full of garden news.

Burpee's Annual offers the best in Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, and Roses.

NEW VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS

New Goldinhart Carrot, sweet and tender; six new Gladflowers that originated in Scotland, as large and lovely as we have ever seen; new Sweet Peas; and eight new prize-winning Dahlias—Burpee's Annual tells all about them.

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Market growers and florists use Burpee's Annual as a reference book; more than a million amateurs use it as their garden guide. Just mail the coupon below and Burpee's Annual will come to you free.

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In and About the Garden



[*Richard Barron*] —

ADVANCING in knowledge by the old time rule of trial and error applies with peculiar force in the matter of gardening. One's results can rarely be forecast with any great certainty. Far from it, indeed, because what may be the controlling one in a combination of a great many factors may, conceivably, be different in a dozen different cases when dealing with the same plant and apparently the same problem. That is why gardeners or garden workers find so much to talk about when they foregather. While everyone who has given any real attention to work in the garden finds something or other to take exception to what this, that, or the other "authority" states, there may be even apparent contradictions in diametrically opposed recommendations.

For instance, I am satisfied that the right time to transplant the Regal Lily so far as it relates to my own garden is while the plant is in full growth up to the day before it opens its flowers. Yet the conventional instruction is to move Lilies when they are dormant. I would not like to assert for a moment that this one experience should reform all the instruction books; but I do say that I find it works best in my own particular condition, and I advise other people to try it and arrive at a practical solution of their own particular problem by the rule of trial and error. I hope if you try it with the Regal Lily there won't be any error at all.

Everybody who gives any earnest attention to the garden has some experiences that seem to contradict the wisdom of the ages. It is only by the accumulation of facts from all sources that we can shed a light on many a question. I am stressing this matter just as the new year opens in order that I may ask each reader to do his part in helping along the fund of common knowledge. For instance, I was very much interested during the past year in the Christmas Rose (*Helleborus niger*). First of all, I found it almost impossible to get any plants as there was no visible supply in the dealers' hands but there were, I found, lots of little stocks in different amateurs' gardens here and there. In one place, in the suburbs of New York, I was

amazed to find a plant that had a multitudinous progeny of seedlings. It was growing close against the brick foundation wall of a house and pretty well exposed to the south. Convention tells us that the Christmas Rose should be somewhat shaded in a moist, rich loam with plenty of humus and other associations that suggest an acid soil. But are we all wrong in that point of view? Read below the experience of one of my correspondents in Oswego, N. Y., which would seem to indicate that the plants may even require lime. That one plant with its crop of seedlings was growing in a soil that might reasonably be considered not acid. Anyhow I am recording the evidence and would like to hear what anyone else may have to contribute. The letter follows:

LIME AND CHRISTMAS ROSES

"Last year the Christmas Roses that I told you about had only been transplanted for six months or so—and while the plants showed more vigor and better growth under the Lilacs where I had used a good deal of lime, and it was quite shady, than those in the full sun and richer soil did, they gave me only a few blossoms that first year. But this fall the difference is perfectly marvelous (their second year). The patch of

green leaves twelve inches by seven. And standing so well above the foliage they make patches of the loveliest and most noticeable white in the garden where the flowers are usually nearly hidden among the leaves, and have short stems, so they are not nearly as nice for picking. Nearly all the flowers have an extra bud on the stem that will come out later, and there are many more buds on the individual plants. Those left undivided in the old clumps have smaller, less green leaves, the largest leaves in them being only ten by five and a half inches, and some not more than seven by three and a half with the leaves less perfect. So there seems to be even a greater difference in size between the two than the measurements show. And the flowers on the undivided clump have only five inch stems, are less perfect and not as white, and have not the same heavy waxy texture as the others. I judged from your letters you liked experimenting with flowers as well as I do and would like to know the result of my experiment."

I should add to this that roots of Christmas Rose in our trial gardens here at Garden City in a mixed border exposed to the south but under the partial shade of Pines have flowered abundantly, but with short stalks. A new plantation of plants from Oregon put alongside the established plants carried their blooms bravely this season. Of course, these may be blooms of the buds that were developed before the plants came into our possession. This soil has never been limed and is decidedly acid. Perhaps after all it is the sunshine that the plant really likes.

Our experience would seem to show that in this part of the world, at all events, that the plant is not by any means a Christmas flower—hardly even Thanksgiving Day bloom—for I was cutting flowers around election time.

Making a Wardian Case

Miss Shaw's reference to the Wardian case with the illustration in the December issue of The American Home has awakened such a response from so many readers who inquired for more particulars about the method of making such a contraption that I asked Miss (continued on page 369)



Garden Intimacies, No. 2—Evergreens that flower brilliantly are used in planting out this corner of the porch steps—always a problem. The "added attraction" of Tulips is a matter of taste or circumstance. (See page 369)

them is larger than the mother patch was, the leaves a deeper green, and the flowers a purer white, the flowers standing well above the leaves on stems eleven inches high and the flowers averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across with vigorous thick

ROSE NEWS

Published now and again by Star Rose Growers, Conard-Pyle Company, Robert Pyle, President, West Grove, Pa.

 About this time of year most folks tell most other folks how to start the new year right. We don't. Our aim is to tell you how to have a beautiful spring, summer and fall, full of rose joy and rose satisfaction.

As you put away the holly wreath, your mind will naturally turn to thoughts of glorious spring and iridescent summer. Think of roses!

★ ★ ★

Plan it early

About the time this page gets into print, we shall be putting the finishing touches on our preparations for the 1929 rose garden.

It gets to be a more important undertaking each year. The garden does not grow so much in size, but more and more folks come to see it. Last year we estimate that more than 30,000 people stopped, came in and inspected the roses carefully and thoroughly. One Sunday afternoon, for instance, we had more than 1000 visitors.



Most of these people, of course, didn't start out to see roses. But as they drove along U. S. Route 1, they

were kind of swept out of their seats as it were, by the glorious beauty of the garden, the many sparkling colors, the general joyousness that a rose garden alone can give—and the hearty invitation to "come in."

You, too, will do well to plan your garden early. As you sit in front of your open fire, you will find many happy minutes looking through the new edition of the "STAR guide to good ROSES." Send for it and have the fun of anticipation as well as the later joy of realization after you have planted Star Roses where you want them.

★ ★ ★



A community rose garden

Municipal rose gardens are on the increase. Hartford, Conn., started about 25 years ago and now there are more than thirty of these municipal gardens. Some have as

many as 100,000 visitors a year. If you have any slightest inclination to think that your community would be a more beautiful place to live in if there were a community rose garden, perhaps we could help you work out the necessary plans. It takes no great amount of capital nor a lot of ground to get a satisfactory display, but it does take someone willing to sponsor the movement. We have been through the mill a goodly number of times in many sections of the country and our experience is at your disposal.



Speaking of the amount of space needed for a rose garden reminds us that our own rose garden is only 117 feet wide by 212 feet long. It was this garden that was pictured in the last October issue of Ladies' Home Journal—pages 16 and 17. If you want to look up these pictures in your library, by all means do so, and then you will perhaps have a better idea of what might be done for your community.

★ ★ ★

A new rose for 1930

~~1277~~
now

Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont

For 1930 we will have Mrs. Pierre S. duPont, a lovely deep yellow rose, gorgeous in size and coloring and a beautiful shape, delicate and pointed in bud.

It is this rose that has been shown in the European rose shows under the number 1277. In the spring of 1930 this rose will be put on the market in this country by us, the exclusive importers of the original plant.

Because of Mrs. duPont's great interest in roses and in all horticulture, we are privileged to name this rose for her.

For habit, growth, foliage, floriferousness, number 1277 was last year found to be the best 1928 entry at Bagatelle, France.

Star Roses are marked with a star because they are star performers. The star tag says the rose is guaranteed to bloom—and we know of no other firm so sure of its roses that it so unhesitatingly guarantees them.



★ ★ ★

Make winter days HAPPY DAYS with roses

You can brighten even a dull winter's day by having your florist send you some of his best cut blooms. They will remind you comfortingly of the days soon to come, when you can cut your own beautiful blooms from your own Star Roses in your own rose garden!

★ ★ ★



In addition to growing roses, our specialty, we grow and sell canna. A new specimen has just been named for Mrs. Herbert Hoover, who graciously gave her consent, and another new one has been named for Commander Byrd, who wired consent as he sailed for the South Pole.

★ ★ ★

This year's "STAR Guide to Good ROSES" is far and away the best we've done. It is new in appearance—and newer still in its effective and helpful descriptions of the roses themselves. On each page we say, "Our trade-mark ★ is a guarantee of sky-high quality."



Send for it

It is not sticks of dormant branches, nor dirt-colored roots, that we offer you in Star Roses—it is the joy that comes from growing one's own roses and reaping the beauty and fragrance thereof. The spell of grateful appreciation that comes to some people, as they stand with almost worshipful reverence before a freshly-opened rose; the heartfelt enjoyment of the blooming flower itself; the happy thankfulness for the most beautiful flower with which this earth has been blessed—those are the things the rose-lover has, those are the things we offer in Star Roses.

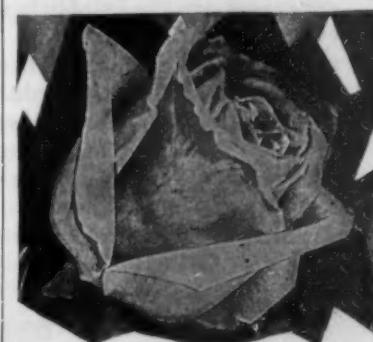
★ ★ ★

With the New Year we start our advertising again—and very different it is from anything done in the past. Look it over.

THE CONARD-PYLE CO.

Star Rose Growers

Robert Pyle, Pres. West Grove, Pa.



Beauty!

You can have such gorgeous, joyous blooms as this one is—in your own garden—over and over again, all season—from "Star" plants.

No risk—we guarantee your success, we assure your satisfaction.

Get this year's "STAR guide to good ROSES" and order now, for earliest blooms in the spring. The "Guide" announces the 1929 "Star Dozen" and your chance to save money on this exceptional selection—and pictures and describes many novelties. Send the coupon now!

THE CONARD-PYLE CO.

Star Rose Growers

Robert Pyle, Pres. West Grove, Pa.

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THE NATIONAL GARDEN ASSOCIATION

To Promote the Annual Observance of National Garden Week

The Value of Garden Clubs

BURTIS W. GRIFFITHS

Secretary of the Bergen County (N. J.) Federation

A WELL organized and active garden club is beneficial to any community. The increase in the number of the organizations each year is remarkable and their work in civic improvement is noticeable in many towns. In many cases garden clubs are outgrowths of work formerly conducted by a Village Improvement Association, a Woman's Club or a Men's Community Club. Even at the present time some garden clubs are, in reality, garden departments of parent organizations. The distinct advantages of a department are found in the stronger finances and prestige. It also eliminates an additional club in a town which may already be over-organized.

Activities of the clubs in town beautification consist mainly in the landscaping of public buildings, planting shade trees along streets, and conducting various campaigns of improvement. The Allendale Garden Club, for example, was successful in its appeal to property owners to improve the grass plots between sidewalks and curbs. Other outstanding endeavors are the establishment of park systems, the erection of memorials, preservation of natural beauty spots, and protection to song birds.

Persons interested in the beautification of home properties are generally of the retiring, home type and possess appreciation of the more beautiful things of nature; their organized efforts in garden club activities not only aid in town beautification but attract into its membership the highest type of citizen.

Every garden club has as its objective the stimulation of interest in garden life and attains the goal by the exchange of surplus plants between its members, by the lectures of authorities in various phases of plant life, by flower exhibitions, and by general discussions at the meetings, with gardens made beautiful through gifts of plants and seeds from the fellow members. This makes for a community spirit and genuine neighborly interest.

Coöperating Societies:

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FLORISTS AND ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURISTS
SOCIETY OF LITTLE GARDENS
ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY
AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY
NATIONAL PLANT, FLOWER AND FRUIT GUILD
WOMEN'S NATIONAL FARM AND GARDEN ASSOCIATION
THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
THE SCHOOL NATURE LEAGUE
AMERICAN FORESTY ASSOCIATION
WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY

PRESIDENT:

Leonard Barron, F. R. H. S.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Dr. J. Horace McFarland
Mrs. Francis King
Mrs. Thomas G. Winter
Mrs. Samuel Sloan
Mr. Frederick Newbold
Mr. Robert Pyle
Mrs. John D. Sherman

Very few persons are acquainted with the methods to combat plant diseases and pests. Few know the culture of the principal flowers, their practical arrangement in the garden for effect, nor do they know the many secrets which produce the best results. The club can prove itself invaluable in this educational duty.

The officers of the club should not confine the meetings to business affairs. The executive committee should transact the business of the club at its meeting so that the general club meetings can be devoted to subjects of a more interesting nature. Besides the general discussions and lectures, there are usually some social activities, too, so as to build a

stronger friendship between the members.

One of the most pleasing activities of any club is a visit to some estate or near-by beautiful garden. The inspiration acquired in the enjoyment of its beauty and the ideas furnished will do more to encourage the visitor than a number of lectures at the meetings.

Mr. George H. Jackson of Hohokus, N. J., recently won first prize in a contest for the most beautiful garden within a radius of fifty miles of New York City. Mr. Jackson, in answer to the writer's congratulations, said, "My work was inspired by suggestions and helps derived through garden club activities where I have met such enthusiastic gardeners." His grounds have been visited by many garden clubs and his work has inspired many persons to attain higher ideals in pretty gardens.

One of the judges in the contest states that his journey to the various properties has convinced him that the garden club movement has inspired the greatest improvement in home landscapes.

Credit should be given to the clubs for their work in conducting flower shows. It is with anticipation that the exhibitors await the event. They thrill with pride with each award received. The desire is created to win as many events as possible which necessitates the perfection in blooms and a knowledge of the principles governing arrangement and consequently lovely gardens to be shared in by every passer-by.

One can readily understand that an exhibitor must study blooms in order to select those of the best quality. Furthermore, there are set rules to be taken into consideration in order to qualify for the point system of the judges. A liberal plant education is thus acquired very easily by the members.

And not only does the benefit accrue to the exhibitors; the visitors are also shown many garden results of which they had no idea. Visitors are also inspired to the degree where they will furnish their own gardens with new varieties or improve the cultivation of their present stock.

In order to reflect a direct betterment to a community, a club

(continued on page 358)



Detail of the garden of Mr. G. H. Jackson, Hohokus, N. J., winner of the Better Lawns and Gardens Contest conducted by the New York World

HENDERSON'S SPECIAL OFFER

Giant Waved
Spencer Sweet
PeasHenderson's
Invincible
AstersBrilliant Mixture
Poppies

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35-37 Cortlandt Street, New York City

Enclosed is 10c for Henderson's 1929 advertising offer of Catalogue and 25c Rebate Slip.

Name

Address

City

A. H.

1929 Seed Catalogue and 25-Cent Rebate Slip —Only 10c

MAIL the coupon with only 10 cents, and we will mail you "Everything for the Garden," Henderson's new seed catalogue, together with the new Henderson 25-cent rebate slip, which will also entitle you, without charge, to the Henderson specialty offer of 6 packets of our tested seeds with your order.

These 6 packets are all seeds of our own introductions, and are among our most famous specialties—Ponderosa Tomato, Big Boston Lettuce, Early Scarlet Turnip Radish;—Invincible Asters, Brilliant Mixture Poppies and Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas. These, like all Henderson's Seeds, are tested seeds.

For 82 years, HENDERSON'S TESTED SEEDS have been the standard. Year after year, our constantly improving methods have enabled us to maintain our supremacy among American seed houses. The initial cost of your seeds is the smallest item in your garden's expense, and it is of advantage to plant seeds of recognized quality from a house of reputation and standing.

Everything for the Garden

This is a book of 210 pages, with 16 beautiful color plates, 194 pages of rotogravure in various colors, and over a thousand illustrations direct from actual photographs of the results from Henderson's seeds.

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PETER HENDERSON & CO.
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Early Scarlet
Turnip RadishBig Boston
Lettuce

Ponderosa Tomato

Season's Greetings

Just as the humble Christmas Fern above seemingly pauses in silent thanksgiving, so do we express grateful appreciation to our many friends and customers for their loyal support during the past year.

Prior to coming into its own, naturalistic gardening was little practiced and understood. But the pioneer work done by the founder of this firm finally bore fruit. We now are recognized as the country's leading Nursery specializing in materials for naturalistic plantings.

**Ferns—Wild Flowers—Azaleas—Kalmias
Rhododendrons and Other Evergreens
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We offer almost two-score hardy Ferns for all kinds of situations, our sales approximating over 100,000 annually. Whether you require some extra choice specimen plants of Rhododendrons or carload lots of them and other broad-leaved Evergreen shrubs, we are ready to supply them. And every shipment is packed in such fashion as to insure arrival in tip-top shape, anywhere in the country.

The fifty-first edition of our Catalog is considered by many the foremost exponent of naturalistic gardening. It offers all the really worth while hardy plant materials for every type of garden. Yours free for the asking and please mention The American Home.

GILLETT'S
Fern and Flower Farm
3 Main Street
Southwick, Mass.

Bringing up my garden family

Continued from page 317

drop. Tennis, dancing, mountain climbing, swimming, even (after a time) golf, and long tramps, one by one are put behind us with other delightful memories of youth.

Gardening is one of the few forms of interesting exercise which we can enjoy as long as we can get about. Its rewards are great, also; and its demands so varied as to supply perpetual diversion and benefit. While my gardenless contemporaries are, for the limitation of their aroidupois, bending rhythmically to touch floor nails, and rising on their toes at some gymnasium, I can accomplish the same result in the way of conserving suppleness and keeping my muscles fit by picking our string beans and cultivating our seedlings, and by training our vines, with much more interest and pleasure in the doing and a "prize" at the end of every job.

Perhaps I should have listed as my first garden gift instead of my third the pleasure my garden is to me. Its interests are compelling, its opportunities for varied and healthful exercise unlimited, but the pure pleasure it bestows is endless. Its sheer beauty in the way of separate and individual flowers, plants, and vegetables (because our garden is that delightful

combination of flowers and vegetables that makes for entire satisfaction), the joy of making new combinations and trying experiments in the line of new varieties and of effective landscaping, are among the most satisfying of our diversions. Under this head, pleasure, is the houseful of lovely and beautifully arranged flowers with which my daughter daily supplies me; the gay blossoms which we can send to friends at times of joy and sorrow; the various slips, seeds, and roots which we love to contribute to neighbors' gardens.

Our garden helps us, also, in pleasurable entertaining. What tea so attractive as that enjoyed among the flowers? What luncheon so delightful as that served outdoors when the fragrance and beauty of the garden is near at hand? What summer get-together as enjoyable as the garden party? The every day pleasure which our garden affords us is, perhaps, its most precious gift.

Lastly, I remember a time of sadness, when it was hard to take again up life's interests, duties, and pleasures. The garden, full of happy and tender memories, proved a place of peace and healing; and, as such, a consolation and sure promise of renewal.

National Garden Association

Continued from page 356

should have some part in municipal affairs. Of course, this does not mean politically, but it should take advantage of any opportunity to offer improvement. Some clubs have used their influence to eliminate an unsightly garbage disposal and ash dumping ground. The Ridgewood (N. J.) club retained the pretty grass plots and flower beds at the railroad station, which were to be removed for automobile parking space. Often we hear of cases where natural beauty spots have been preserved from destruction. Shade trees on the avenues have been preserved from the ravages of destruction by electric or telephone linemen and bird sanctuaries maintained.

To describe fully the advantages of a garden club would require a whole

book, so varied are they and so important. The rapid advancement of the garden club movement speaks for itself. The work the clubs are doing is of the highest civic value and of national interest. One of the outstanding phases of our national life is the widespread desire to landscape the grounds around our homes. Even in the smallest development where inexpensive bungalows are being built on 25-foot lots, these plots are planted with shrubs. In all this the garden clubs have a very definite claim for credit since they have preached so earnestly the doctrine of beauty to be grown and shared.

For constitution, by-laws, and garden club programs, address Secretary, National Garden Association, Garden City, N. Y.

The Palm for the house

AN EXCEEDINGLY good Palm for the house is the Kentia, for it will withstand a tremendous amount of abuse without looking shabby. Its future in America looks dubious, for the crop of seeds on Lord Howe's Island, in the southern Pacific, its native home, has been short in recent years and the growers find they get better prices for their seeds by sending them to London for sale by auction rather than to sell at the price set by the home government. Shipping to London does not require the sterilized

packing material which the Federal Horticultural Board requires for entry into the United States. Just how the matter will be adjusted is not decided, but if you enjoy a Kentia Palm, better get one now and give it the best of care; it will last for years in a good window garden. It is perhaps impossible to realize the amount of Kentia seed planted yearly in this country. One grower has been in the habit of planting 125 bushels each season! Such a grower will secure some seeds even in a "short" year, but nothing like the quantity desired.

Garden Warfare

Recently three men discussed the relative importance of various garden fundamentals. One said "good soil is the prime requisite." The second thought Quality Seeds were most important. The third opined that both were wrong, that neither good soil nor seeds would avail if the garden were left to its enemies—bugs, blights and other diseases.



SAVES GARDENS

The saving factor in thousands of gardens, year after year. A great cleanser—it keeps plant life healthy, warding off fungous diseases spread by spores. A great contact insecticide, absolutely killing every bug it touches, even the most hard shelled offenders like Rose-bugs, blister Beetles, etc. It also kills Aphids or plant lice.

Endorsed by leading horticulturists, it is offered by the leading horticultural supply stores throughout the country. If not obtainable in your neighborhood, we will supply direct. Descriptive leaflet on request.



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Buy in Quantity

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Beds of Sutton's Antirrhinums. Seed packets, 60 cents

This is your chance to secure a collection of FIFTY VARIETIES of Sutton's Seeds for Ten Dollars

THIS year you can have a flower garden that will rival in beauty and variety the famous gardens of old England. You can plant the same strains of seeds that are used on the large estates throughout Great Britain and the continent. Sutton's Seeds are known as "England's Best" and justly so, for they are the result of more than a hundred years' experience in selecting the choicest seeds and breeding plants that are true-to-type.

This collection of Sutton's Seeds offered to the flower lovers of America, is identical with that offered last year and which proved so popular. Among the fifty varieties—each consisting of a full-sized packet—are some of the finest strains of the most wanted flowers, and many that are equally as beautiful but less well known. This collection, if ordered by the packet at catalog prices, would cost almost twice the amount asked for it. You will make no mistake in ordering a collection for yourself at once. Then, when planting time comes, you will be ready to start the seeds and have the finest flower

garden you have ever planted. Read the list of varieties in the collection—then order.

50 Varieties of Sutton's Seeds— Collection, \$10

Aster, Pink Pearl; Aster, Buff Beauty; Anemone, Italica; Antirrhinum, Bright Pink; Antirrhinum, Orange King; Antirrhinum, White; Antirrhinum, Yellow; Antirrhinum, Tall, Mixed; Aquilegia, Long-spurred; Aster (Perennial), Sub-ceruleus; Campanula, Sutton's Hybrids; Campanula, Carpatica, Mixed; Canterbury Bells, Mixed; Chrysanthemum, Annual, Double and Single; Chrysanthemum, Perennial, Shasta, Daisy, Westralia; Clarkia, Elegans, Mixed; Coreopsis, Cornflower, Blue; Cosmos, Early Single, Mixed; Daisy, Giant Double, Mixed; Delphinium, Belladonna; Delphinium, Hybridum, Mixed; Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca Hybrids; Erigeron Speciosus; Eschscholtzia, Special Mixture; Eschscholtzia, Ruby King; Gaillardia, Large-flowered, Single; Geum, Double, Mrs. Bradshaw; Godetia, Double Rose; Hollyhock, Double, Prize Mixed; Larkspur, Stock-flowered, Mixed; Lavatera, Loveliness; Lupinus, Polyphyllus, Hybrids; Marigold, Double African Tall, Mixed; Marigold, French, Miniature, Mixed; Mignonette, Giant; Myosotis, Royal Blue; Onobrychis, Afterglow; Pentstemon, Large-flowering, Mixed; Phlox Drummondii, Large-flowered, Mixed; Poppy, Mrs. Perry; Poppy, Bracteatum; Poppy, Oriental; Pyrethrum, Single, Mixed; Scabious, Pink; Scabious, Mauve; Stock, Salmon Beauty; Sweet William, Pink Beauty; Verbena, Giant Pink; Zinnia, Giant Double, Mixed.



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Sutton's Seeds,
England's Best

Spring Surprises in the Garden

It won't be long before you will be looking for the first flowers of spring—pussy willows, snowdrops, forsythias. You will have some joyous minutes, too, when you find that the new plants and shrubs set in winter are full of life and breaking into leaf and bud—particularly happy you will be if these new plants are from Hicks Nurseries.

In our fields we now have new type of **Yew** (*Taxus cuspidata* *Hicksii*), **Berberis** *aristata*, B. *gagnepanii* and B. *verruculosa* (Evergreen Barberries), **Cotoneasters** in variety, **Lonicera** *Henryi* (which professor Sargent says is the best hardy evergreen vine), **Galax** *aphylla*, **Cornus** *dunbari* (Dunbar's Dogwood), **Enkianthus** (Japanese Bellflower), **Styrax** *obassia*, **Symplocus** (Turquoise Berry), **Ledum** (Labrador Tea), **Kurume Azaleas**—but why go on?

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Come to the nursery and see these rare plants! All evergreen vines, shrubs and trees are just as beautiful in winter as in summer, and almost any day you can get about the nursery without difficulty. Long Island is warmer than the mainland.

Our catalogue comes next to a visit. This describes all the rare plants named, tells about Hicks' big shade trees and evergreens and how they can be moved at any time. Plan to visit the nurseries—but get the catalogue anyway.

HICKS NURSERIES

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Westbury, Long Island, New York



If you plan to

Beautify Your Grounds

You'll want this Catalog!

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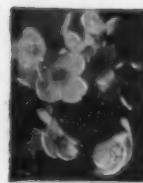
YOUR FREE copy is now ready! Send for this unusually attractive catalog, which has been especially designed to make the Diamond Jubilee of America's OLDEST and LARGEST Departmental Nursery a memorable event. It contains features of utmost value to every one who plans to beautify his grounds this spring. For example:

- 168 illustrated pages, some in colors.
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Ornamental Shrubs 2 to 3 feet

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| 1 Golden Bell | Collection 6 |
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| Value \$2.40 | 1 Redebia Purpurea |

Value \$2.05

Value

A garden on \$25

Continued from page 360

dormant bushes for spring planting, may be purchased for about one dollar each. Study the catalogs carefully, selecting the varieties which capture your fancy, and join the ever-increasing army of Rose growers. Peonies, Hydrangeas and Rhododendrons may well be planted.

Later in the season plant Dahlia and Gladiolus bulbs. Here again the amount of available space is the determining factor. Unlike the purchase of an automobile, the initial cost is the greatest, for the upkeep takes care of itself. The bulbs multiply and may be kept over from one season to the next.

If your soil is light, rich and well drained plant some Lilies next fall for summer bloom. *Lilium candidum*, the earliest, blossoms in June and

must have full sun. The bulbs should be planted about September 15. Other Lilies are planted late in October, and many indeed in the spring also. *Lilium speciosum rubrum* may be planted where there is partial shade; *superbum*, *canadense* and *tigrinum* will do well anywhere.

In constructing the garden plan it should be remembered that the north side of a house or garden wall gets little sunlight. Trees and buildings cast shadows.

Above all, don't let your garden become a hodge-podge, like so many that we see. Plant for color harmony, know where you want your plants and prepare your garden on paper before you sow the precious seeds.

The following chart may be of assistance in planning:

ANNUALS FOR THE BEGINNING GARDEN

| NAME | REQUIREMENTS | HEIGHT | DISTANCE APART | TIME OF BLOOM | WHEN TO SOW INDOORS OUTDOORS |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ageratum | Easy culture | 4 to 12 inches | 8 inches | June to frost | March May 1 |
| Aster | Rich soil, full sun | 12 to 36 inches | 18 inches | July to frost | April May 1 |
| Cornflower | Thin soil, full sun | 12 to 24 inches | 8 to 16 inches | July | May |
| Calendula | Easy culture | 12 to 16 inches | 8 inches | Late June to frost | May 1 |
| Cosmos | Light, sandy soil, full sun | Up to 5 ft. | 10 to 18 inches | July to frost | Feb. May 1 |
| China Pink | Medium soil, some sun | 12 inches | 8 inches | June to frost | March April 20 |
| Larkspur | Easy culture | 3 feet | 18 inches | July-August | September or May |
| California Poppy | Easy culture | 12 inches | 4 to 6 inches | June to frost | September or April |
| Nasturtium | Good drainage, some sun | Tall and dwarf | 8 inches | July to frost | May 1 |
| Petunia | Good soil, full sun | 18 to 24 inches | 12 inches | July-August | April May |
| Lobelia | Medium soil, some sun | 6 inches | 2 inches | July-August | April May |
| Portulaca | Poor, sandy soil, full sun | 6 inches | 10 inches | July-August | May 20 |
| Marigold | Medium soil, some sun | 4 to 10 inches | 8 inches | July to frost | March May |
| Salpiglossis | Deep soil, some sun | 18 inches | 12 inches | July-August | March May 1 |
| Snapdragon | Light soil, full sun | 18 to 24 inches | 10 inches | June, July August | September or May |
| Salvia splendens | Easy culture | 3 feet | 12 inches | July to frost | May |
| Zinnia | Easy culture | 2 feet | 12 inches | July to frost | March May 1 |

EASY PERENNIALS FOR THE BEGINNER

| NAME | REQUIREMENTS | HEIGHT | DISTANCE APART | TIME OF BLOOM | COLOR |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Canterbury Bell | Light soil, some sun | 6 to 30 inches | 1 to 18 inches | May to August | Pink, blue, white |
| Columbine | Easy culture | 18 inches | 10 inches | May and June | Assorted |
| Achillea | Easy culture | 18 inches | 10 inches | May to frost | White |
| Hollyhock | Easy culture | 4 feet | 18 inches | July-August | Assorted |
| Lavender | Rich, acid soil | 2 to 5 feet | 12 to 24 inches | June-September | White, blue, rose |
| Pyrethrum | Easy culture | 2 to 4 feet | 12 to 18 inches | May, June September | Assorted |
| Iceland Poppy | Easy culture | 12 inches | 8 inches | May to August | Assorted |
| Phlox decussata | Good soil | 3 feet | 16 inches | June-July | Assorted |
| Forget-me-not | Good drainage | 6 inches | 6 inches | May-June | Blue, white |
| Sweet William | Some sun | 18 to 24 inches | 8 inches | June-July | Assorted |
| Chrysanthemum | Easy culture | 2 to 3 feet | 18 inches | September to frost | Assorted |
| Foxglove | Easy culture | 3 to 5 feet | 18 inches | June to August | Assorted |
| Larkspur | Deep, rich soil, some sun | 4 to 6 feet | 18 to 24 inches | July to August | White, blue, rose |



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For almost a century the House of Dreer has been blazing trails to gardens of greater beauty, broader usefulness. The ever growing extent of Dreer Service in Seeds, Bulbs and Plants has won us the loyal support of an ever widening circle of customers. And thousands of critical gardeners are eager to testify that their success is largely due to the fact that the latchstring of their garden gates is tied to

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An abundance of illustrations reproduced from photographs tell a straight story. Numerous inserts in color portray what the planter may hope to achieve with the help of Seeds and Plants offered. The Rose Section of 16 pages is illustrated in color throughout. Altogether it's a great book, advancing the great cause of Gardening. You are welcome to a copy, and when writing please mention this publication.

HENRY A. DREER

1306 Spring Garden Street

Phila., Pa.



Leave this kind of thing to the farmer because the quality of the product is not materially impaired

by handling, etc., after gathering. Raise perishable vegetables in the garden, such as lettuce, peas, corn

Why don't you grow good vegetables?

Continued from page 516

salads, fruits? Frankly, space and labor in the home garden are too expensive to be wasted on crops produced on farms at so much per bushel, pound, or dozen. Potatoes, cabbage, turnips, kale, onions, egg plants and peppers, to mention only a few, are now standard farm crops, produced by professional truck growers in all sections of the country. The quality of such vegetables varies but little, regardless of where they are grown. An onion is either mild or hot and the housewife knows which serves her purpose the better and buys it by the pound. A potato, cabbage, turnip, etc., either keeps or does not, and you buy accordingly. But there are vegetables that cannot be bought in satisfactory quality in the open market

and it is about these that I would advise you.

THE WORTH-WHILE CLASSES

Have you ever bought peas of satisfactory quality in your local market? No! sweet corn? Yes, after you add half a cup of sugar to the water in which it is boiled. Beets, carrots, beans, lettuce — no, No, NO!! Largely because people in general still look for size in most vegetables. Yet size and quality rarely go together. Another factor: Quality in fresh vegetables deteriorates quite rapidly. Transportation to market and display on bench or in baskets, causes sugar to change into starch, flesh into fibre. The vegetables not subject to these happenings are few.

Lastly, the market grower is primarily interested in only three factors: his crops must be ready in record time while market prices are good; the vegetables must be big and good-looking; finally they must carry well.

Now, the earliest varieties of any vegetable are of uniformly poor quality. In peas, for instance, Alaska is a great canning variety but is absolutely unfit for the home garden. In root crops, such as carrots and beets, the finest quality is found in the young roots, one and two inches in diameter. Your trucker would not think of pulling beets until they measure three or even four inches in diameter.

A vegetable may be grown for immediate consumption or canning or for winter storage. A practical ex-

planation: One of the finest tomatoes for all purposes, is Livingston's Globe, but—it is a purple or pink colored variety. For canning whole, it is unequalled; but either Stone, Chalk's Jewel or Matchless furnish a much nicer looking product.

The reader will notice the absence of all vegetables grown on vines for the double reason that Squashes, Pumpkins and other Cucurbits take up more space in a small garden than resulting crops are worth, while the quality that the market affords is generally fair enough.

The quantities of seeds to buy are suggested on the basis of a garden size 50 x 100 feet, conducted with a view to provide a constant supply of quality vegetables for a family of five.

PLANTING TIME TABLE FOR THE HOUSEHOLD VEGETABLE SUPPLY

| CLASS | VARIETY | SEEDS REQUIRED | SOW | REPEAT | READY FOR TABLE | CROP ESTIMATE PER 10 FT. ROW | CULTURAL HINTS |
|-----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
| Bush Bean | Bountiful Green Pod | 1 lb. each | May 10 | Every two weeks | 60 days | 10 qts. | Rows 2 ft. apart; seeds 4 in. apart, cover 2 in. deep. Hill slightly. Never cultivate while wet. |
| | Sure Crop Wax | 3 early varieties | May 10 | Every two weeks | 60 days | 10 qts. | |
| | Stringless Green Pod | 1/2 lb. late c. | May 20 | Only one sowing | 70 days | 8 qts. | |
| | Stringless Refugee (c) | | May 20 | July 1 | 85 days | 12 qts. | |
| Beet | Eclipse | 1 oz. each kind | April 15 | Every week | 60 days | 3 doz. beets | Sow thinly, press soil down firmly. Thin to 3 in. apart in rows, 12 to 14 in. between rows. |
| | Detroit Dark Red | | April 20 | Every week | 65 days | 3 doz. beets | |
| | Half Long Blood (s) | | May 15 | June 15 | 90 days | 2 doz. beets | |
| Carrot | Short Horn or Early French Forcing | 1/2 oz. each kind | April 15 | Every week | 60 days | 4 doz. carrots | Thin out to stand 3 in. apart in rows for early, 4 to 5 in. apart for late varieties. |
| | Amsterdam Forcing | | April 20 | Every week | 65 days | 5 doz. carrots | |
| | Danvers Half Long (s) | | May 1 | May 15 | 120 days | 2 doz. carrots | |
| Corn | Early Dawn | 1 lb. each | May 15 | Every two weeks | 70 days | 20 ears | |
| | Golden Bantam | 2 early kinds | May 15 | Until July 1 | 80 days | 20 ears | Drop seeds 4 in. apart in rows 2 1/2 ft. apart. Cover 2 in. deep. Thin out plants to stand foot apart in row. Allow 3 ft. between rows of late kinds. |
| | Howling Mob (c) | 1 lb. each 2 late canners | May 20 | June 1 | 90 days | 20 ears | |
| | Golden Cream (c) | | May 20 | Only one sowing | 100 days | 20 ears | |
| Lettuce | Dreer's All Heart | 1/2 oz. each kind. | April 15 | Every week | 55 days | 10 heads | Sow short rows often. Allow 2 ft. between rows. Thin plants to stand 10 to 12 inches apart in row. |
| | B. S. Big Boston | Seeds good for several years. | April 15 | Every week | 60 days | 10 heads | |
| | California Cream Butter | | April 15 | Until May 15 | 65 days | 8 heads | |
| Pea | Crisp as Ice or Mignonette | | | | | | Seeds about 1 in. apart in rows 2 1/2 ft. apart. Cover 2-3 in. deep. All kinds do better with support. |
| | Market Surprise | 1 lb. each sows 50 ft. row. | April 15 | June 1 | 70 days | 10 heads | |
| | Little Marvel | Sow no less. | April 15 | Only one sowing | 55 days | 8 qts. pods | |
| Radish | Thomas Laxton | | May 1 | Repeat May 15 | 60 days | 10 qts. pods | Sow winter storage kinds July 15th. Early kinds in rows 1 ft. apart seeds 1 in. apart, covered 1/2 in. deep. Thin out late kinds 4-6 in. apart. |
| | Potlach (c) | | May 10 | Repeat May 15 | 70 days | 8 qts. pods | |
| | Rapid Red | | May 15 | Only one sowing | 85 days | 10 qts. pods | |
| | Rosy Gem | | April 10 | Every week | 25 days | 8 doz. roots | |
| Tomato | French Breakfast | | April 15 | Every week | 30 days | 7 doz. roots | Set plants 3 ft. apart each way. Train to 3 strongest branches and prune regularly. |
| | White Chinese (s) | | April 15 | Every week | 35 days | 7 doz. roots | |
| | Black Spanish (s) | | July 1 | | 75 days | 15 roots | |
| | Bonny Best | | July 1 | | 80 days | 2 doz. roots | |
| | Livingston's Globe | Dozen plants each variety. | April 1 | | 95 days | 10 pounds | Per staked plant |
| | Chalk's Jewel | Packet holds about 200 seeds. | April 1 | | 105 days | 15 " | |
| | Matchless | | April 1 | One planting | 115 days | 20 " | |
| | | | April 1 | | 125 days | 15 " | |

"c" indicates the variety is adapted to canning purposes. "s" is recommended for winter storage.

The Newer Shades in Roses

Such as Coral, Old Gold, Saffron, Yellow, Salmon, and Terra Cotta are obtained by planting Pernetiana Roses, and these roses are only a success when budded upon the certain stock to which they show an affinity to thrive best upon.

We submit therefore, that this *discretion* is a decided advance and most important factor in producing the popular colors so much in demand at the present day, and up to the present has not been appreciated by the Rose growing public:



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Our Roses are hard grown with well ripened wood, which is essential, as soft wood roses invariably die back when planted out.

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Here is a book that is more than a catalog. It tells in Mr. Kunderd's own words just how to grow Gladioli as well as he can himself—and with as good results if you follow directions. The book describes hundreds of varieties and has eight pages of full-color illustrations. Sixty-three brand-new Gladioli are listed for the first time. Please use the coupon.

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INDIAN SUMMER

Schling's Wonderful New Snapdragon

Marvelous not only for size, though its flower spikes rival the gladioli in height and vigor—but also for its color, a rich velvety copper-red hitherto unknown in snapdragons and indescribably beautiful—no other snapdragon remotely approaches it—a "First Prize" winner wherever exhibited. 1 pkt. \$1.00—6 for \$5.00 And here are the rest of this royal family—*Golden West*, deep golden yellow; *Pathfinder*, rose-pink; *Yosemite*, lilac-purple; *Navajo*, canary yellow; *Wyoming*, carmine; *Seminole*, rosy lilac; *Narragansett*, silvery lilac; *Tenega*, rich sunset yellow; *Shasta*, pure white; *Massasoit*, wallflower orange; *Miami*, delicate rose.

1 pkt. of any of the above \$1.00—6 pkts. \$5.00

Collection I., Very Special—1 pkt. each of all 12 varieties—\$9.00.



Outstanding Novelties for 1929

Collection 2—a \$10.10 value for \$8.00

Absolutely new and delightful surprises for your flower garden

New Giant Pansy—Mr. Pierre S. Dupont

Descriptions are entirely inadequate to convey a mind picture of this lovely new Pansy—a rich, pure golden apricot flushed with salmon like a June dawn. An entirely new and most distinct color and a perfect complement especially to the purple varieties. Don't overlook this new flower-gem of the first water—you simply *must* have it in your 1929 garden!

1 single pkt. \$1.00—6 pkts. \$5.00—12 pkts. \$9.00.

Carnation, Earliest Dwarf Tivana Othello. Dark, velvety crimson of the richest texture. A carnation that will compel spontaneous admiration. The very early and profuse blooming qualities make this new variety especially valuable where fine cut flowers are wanted.

Pkt. 75c—3 pkts. for \$2.00.

Larkspur, LaFrance. A pleasing salmon-pink in beautiful long spikes, closely set, delphinium-like.

Pkt. 50c—5 pkts. for \$2.00

Calendula, Campfire. A distinct new type with extremely large flat flowers, double to the center, on long stems. Brilliant orange with scarlet sheen.

Pkt. 35c—3 pkts. for \$1.00

Eschscholzia, Ramona. Introducing a lovely new type, with extremely large frilled flowers of a pale, glittering coppery gold with pink shadings. Very pretty and graceful.

Pkt. 30c—5 pkts. for \$2.00

Caenopsis, Bicolor. Combining the strong characteristics of each parent, this new strain sends up extremely long and heavy spikes, often 2 ft. long, continuing in bloom from May to August. 60% of the seedlings will come true to type. (Hardy.)

Pkt. 75c—3 pkts. for \$2.00

Seasiosa, Caucasica Giant Hybrids. A great improvement on Caucasica with longer stems, larger and heavier petals, especially ruffled and slightly fringed on edges, in colors ranging from white to dark blue, delicate blue and mauve predominating. (Hardy.)

Pkt. 75c—3 pkts. for \$2.00

Any Single Variety Above May Be Bought Separately At Prices Listed.

Madison Ave. at 58th St. **Schlings Seeds** New York City
MAX SCHLING SEEDSMEN, INC.



Consider This Joy Adding Acquirement

YES, it is a Lord & Burnham Conservatory attached to a fine colonial residence. Note how it harmonizes with the house and the surroundings.

Turning the knob of the door, between the living room and conservatory, it mystically transfers you to a sunny southland, as the dial of your radio transports you countrywide. When you consider the constant year-in-and-year-out dividends they yield, in joys and contentments, you wonder why you haven't had one long ago.

All right then, let's make up for lost time and have it this year.

Send for our catalog. You can do so, feeling sure that it means absolutely no obligation.

FOR FOUR GENERATIONS BUILDERS OF GREENHOUSES

LORD & BURNHAM CO.

Builders of Greenhouses and Makers of Boilers

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| St. Louis | | Chicago Kansas City Montreal |
| St. Catharines | | Toronto |

Don't pass up the Begonia

Continued from page 315

luminous scarlet, with bronzy red foliage; and Bonfire, a brilliant scarlet, with dark foliage.

All may be grown with the greatest ease from seed, which is extremely fine, and should be merely scattered on the surface and pressed in. If mixed with sand and sown thinly, the seedlings may be left in the seed flat until time for transplanting to the open, as they naturally make stocky little plants, and fibrous bunches of roots. It is better, of course, to transfer them to other flats or to small pots. They may be started indoors in March or April, in a coldframe in April or early May, or out of doors in late May or early June.

If one does not wish to start the plants from seed, they may be bought either from the mail order seed houses, or from a local florist. Late in the summer new plants for winter bloom may readily be obtained by rooting cuttings, or by separating the old plants into smaller pieces.

STARTING TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS

The Tuberous-rooted Begonias are as difficult to start from seed as the Fibrous-rooted kinds are easy. The bulbs, or rather tubers, may, however, be purchased at any time from January to June, or growing potted plants may be bought in May or June. From these bulbs strong plants, ready to be set out in the open after danger of frost is past, may readily be grown. The mixture I use for starting them is one third each light garden loam, humus and peatmoss. If a little very old manure is available, a layer a half an inch deep is put in the bottom of the flat under the compost. Place the bulbs two or three inches apart, concave side up, with the tops level with the surface. The Tuberous-rooted Begonias are even more tender than the Fibrous-rooted sorts, hence little is gained by putting them out north of Philadelphia much before the first of June. The dormant tubers may be planted in the open at this time, but will be later in coming into bloom. Unlike the Fibrous Begonias, which will grow well in almost any soil, heavy or light, or moderately "sweet" or acid, the Tuberous Begonias should be supplied with a soil exceptionally rich in humus such as leaf mold or peatmoss. Rotted

cow manure is almost always prescribed for them, and they revel in it; but I have frequently grown them in a peatmoss-humus soil, with a little bone flour added, and no manure whatsoever. A suitable soil, good drainage, and plenty of water in dry weather are the comparatively simple requirements for these beautiful flowers. They continue flowering until after frost, after which the bulbs are taken up, dried off, and stored in sawdust or peatmoss for the winter, in a comparatively warm temperature —40 to 45 degrees. The bulbs may be used for many years, and cost originally but thirty to forty cents apiece.

When it comes to attempting to describe the beauty of the Tuberous Begonias, it is difficult to find adjectives which will do them justice. The individual blossoms range in size from a couple of inches to six or seven inches in diameter, and in form from the spreading wide open flower of a single Dahlia or Peony, to the double high crowned flower of a Rose or a Gardenia, and in color from the purest white, through every imaginable shade of pink, coral-pink, to orange and deep red, and from the palest to the purest deep yellow. In England and Europe, where the Tuberous Begonia is especially prized, the catalogs offer scores of named varieties. Here they are sold under the various "types" such as Single, Double, Frilled, or Crested, in various color shades. One or two houses only list named varieties.

THE USE OF BEGONIAS IN THE GARDEN

And now a word as to the use of Begonias in the garden. Convention has it that they are "bedding plants,"—substitutes for Geraniums and Coleus; and it is for this purpose that they are recommended in most catalogs. But there is no reason why they should be thus restricted. The Fibrous kinds may be kept trimmed down to six or eight inches if desired for border or edging. Individual plants, or, still better, groups of three or four plants in a place, of either the Fibrous or Tuberous type are effective in the mixed border, and have the great advantage of blooming continuously throughout the season. They are splendid for window and porch boxes.



The bedding types of Fibrous Begonia are easily raised from seed and produce their smallish flowers profusely till after the early fall frosts. Other fibrous types are for greenhouse only.

Always pre-revel in it; own them in with a little no manure soil, good water in dry very simple beautiful revering until the bulbs are stored in the winter, temperature bulbs may be, and cost forty cents

empting to the Tuberous to find ad- em justice. range in es to six or and in form open flower nly, to the er of a Rose or from the y imagina- ll-pink, to l from the p yellow. where the ally prized, of named sold under as Single, in various houses only

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Wayside Gardens

E. H. Schultz
Pres.

Mentor, Ohio

J. J. Grullemans
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Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



Because This Particular Catalog Appeals to Your Saving Sense

For two main reasons, this new catalog of ours, appeals to your saving sense.

This time the plants themselves save you. The Money you save yourself, by saving that time.

AS you know, most of the hardy plants offered for sale, are but a year old. They are just old enough to toddle about, so to speak. But not old enough to have a good firm footing of roots, so that they can at once start going it alone, giving you quick growth, and abundant blooms the first year.

Every plant shown or named in that new catalog of ours, is a guaranteed two or three-year-old. All of them are field grown. Not a one is the toddling greenhouse grown yearlings.

Send in your request for this new hardy plant and rock plant catalog, it will be ready for mailing early in February. The blooms of most of the plants are illustrated. It's a great help in making selections. No gambles, which is another thing that appeals to your saving sense.

Dwarf Fruit Trees

DWARF APPLE TREES
DWARF PEAR TREES
DWARF PLUM TREES
DWARF CHERRY TREES
DWARF PEACH TREES

Best for the Home Garden

BECAUSE besides producing delicious tasting fruit in sufficient quantity to supply the family needs, Van Dusen Dwarf Fruit Trees begin to bear in just half the time of ordinary trees and occupy less than half the space. They are easier to plant, easier to care for and easier to pick. They grow in all fruit climates and are highly ornamental as well as useful.

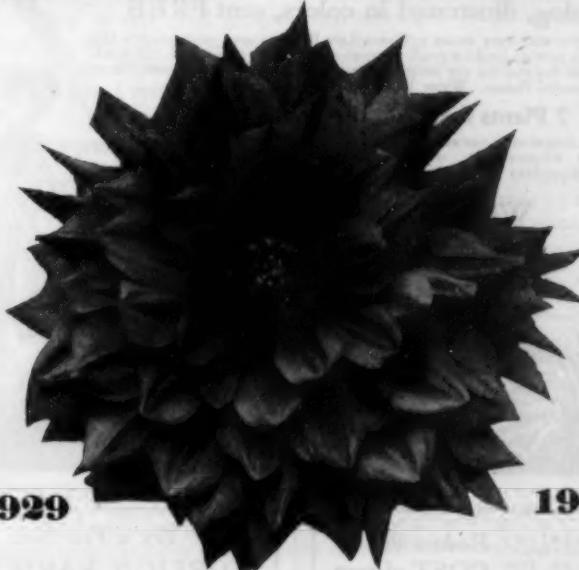
You Will Like Van Dusen Dwarfs

Because they enable you to have a large assortment of the finest varieties of fruit not found in city markets. You can "Grow your own" on a limited space of ground and have a splendid succession of fruit for many weeks. A big advantage is that they give enough fruit of one kind at one time without the waste of over supply. You can plant five trees along the back line of a fifty foot lot or on a plot twenty by fifty feet you can plant ten assorted dwarf trees of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches and Cherries. They make a nice background to other plantings when put on the rear boundary lines. Plant them close together if you wish a hedge which will be a perfect screen and give you bloom and fruit besides.

Your catalog will be sent promptly on request



Dwarf tree of Clapp Pear from which 3 pecks were picked last fall



1929

1929

TREASURE ISLAND—Decorative No. 169. One of the brightest autumn shade dahlias we have seen. Color bright apricot with gold and rose suffusion and shading. Bush growth is strong, branches readily from the ground, giving 3-ft. stems. Flowers are held erect with full centers throughout the season. Grows easily 10 inches across and 5 inches deep. A dahlia that will score high both early and late in the season. Tubers, \$10.00. Plants, \$5.00.

POTASH FED DAHLIAS are alive with growing energy—tubers that produce winning blooms for the exhibition table—tubers that are grown by this modern method that old and new customers may experience unending delight—tubers that have proven so satisfactory to customers, that we are going a step further this year offering on Dahlia Del Introductions an unusual guarantee which is explained in our 1928 catalogue. A copy of which will be mailed FREE on your request.

DAHLIA DEL NURSERIES
Warren W. Maytrott Box A Vineland, N.J.
GROW POTASH-FED DAHLIAS

THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES
Box A Geneva, N.Y.

Winter Is Now Here

But it will be a MORE BRIGHT and CHEERFUL one to you if you have planted some of our CHOICE EVERGREENS around your home.

Our catalog will describe the many pleasing varieties together with their sizes and prices.

Then we have many extra large trees, both deciduous and Evergreen, which we make a specialty of moving with frozen balls of earth in the winter.

Please ask us about them.

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES

T. C. THURLOW'S SONS, Inc.

WEST NEWBURY, MASS.

A Water Lily Pool for Every Garden



Colorful—Fragrant—Beautiful

Many have the mistaken idea that the beauty and joy of a Water Lily Pool are only for those who have large estates. Some of the prettiest Water Lily Pools are located in small gardens. Beautiful effects are obtained with a simple sunken-tub pool, surrounded by rocks and aquatic plants. Water Lilies are the most beautiful

and fascinating of all flowers, and also the easiest to care for. No hoeing, weeding or watering required.

Complete Small Pool Collection . . . \$10

3 Water Lilies, pink, blue, yellow; 20 aquatic plants; 12 Goldfishes; 2 Calico Fishes; Collection of snails, tadpoles and other scavengers to keep pool clean.

Catalog, illustrated in colors, sent FREE

It shows how you may enjoy a Water Lily Pool in your own garden this spring; tells how to build a pool, inexpensively; how to plant a tub pool; describes the fascinating yet simple culture of Water Lilies, Aquatic Plants and Ornamental Fishes. Write TODAY for your free copy.

7 Plants for Your Aquarium, \$1.10

Seven interesting varieties, postpaid, \$1.10. Other water-plants, ornamental fishes and supplies described in catalog.

WM. TRICKER, INC.

30 Brookside Ave.
SADDLE RIVER, N. J.



Send for catalog, Barr's "Will Grow" Evergreens, etc. Free east of Mississippi and north of Gulf States; elsewhere 25c

Reduce the COST of your PLANTING

The true cost of a planting is measured by the proportion of plants that thrive and please—not alone by a low first cost.

Barr's "Will Grow" plants you will find are the most economical to use because of their superior root systems and unsurpassed vigor and beauty.

EVERGREENS THAT HAVE CHARACTER

Barr's system of shaping, root pruning, and transplanting gives our "Will Grow" Evergreens true character—a close, compact, beautiful growth, and quick recovery after transplanting.

They safely travel long distances cheaply by freight, too.

B. F. BARR NURSERIES
116 Barr Bldg., Lancaster, Pa.

"In The Garden Spot of America
Where Plants Attain Perfection"

Try a Few New FOREIGN VARIETIES of Gladiolus

MARMORA—Wonderful gray-lavender from Australia. Always a prize winner. Large bulbs, \$2; medium, \$1.50.

PAUL PFITZER—One of the finest European purples. Large, 75c; medium, 50c.

PHAEONOMEN—A lovely combination of pure pink and yellow. Large, 35c; medium, 20c.

HERSTZAUER—Late blooming deep salmon-pink. Large, 50c; medium, 30c.

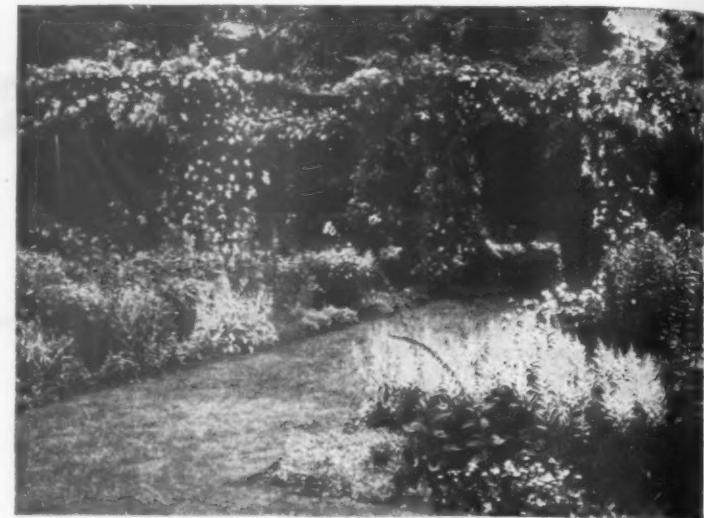
KARL VOLKERT—Very early orange-salmon. Large, 15c; medium, 10c.

ORANGE QUEEN—Pure orange-yellow. Large, 15c; medium, 10c.

A large bulb of each of the above, \$3.25; medium size, \$2.25. Six at five times single rate.

PAUL-HAM GARDENS

821-C Seventh Ave., Lewiston, Idaho



Flower borders for little plots

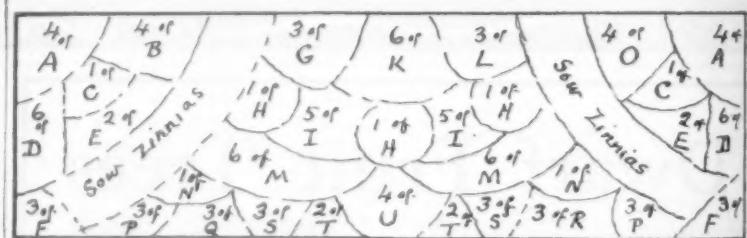
Continued from page 518

out, choosing only the strongest. The Heliotrope can be bought in pots from the nearest good florist.

The color scheme is blue, lavender, white and gold and the Gladiolus and Zinnias should be orange and flame yellow.

In each of these borders runs the legend "sow Zinnias"—they are the

etrically, with an eye to colour. No. 6 is composed of tiny groups of the most sociable perennials, those that do not mind living in a crowd; while Nos. 7 and 8 are the same space for annuals, hardy and tender, and have been worked out in two color schemes one white, lavender, and pink; the other with yellow instead of pink.



SCHEME 4. PERENNIALS AND ANNUALS in white, blue, yellow and pink for 20 x 6 ft. bed. of A, Pink Phlox; 4 of B, Sneeze-weed or Helen-flower; 2 of C, Lupin; 12 of D, German Iris; 4 of E, Columbines; 6 of F, Verbenas (annual); 3 of G, Boltonia latissima; 3 of H, Delphinium hybrids; 10 of I, African Marigold

(annual); 6 of K, Bergamot Cambridge Scarlet; 3 of L, Hardy Aster; 12 of M, Ageratum (annual); 2 of N, Tickseed; 4 of O, Red Helen-flower; 6 of P, Forget-me-not; 3 of Q, Jacob's Ladder; 3 of R, Carpathian Harebell; 6 of S Creeping Veronica; 4 of T, Hardy Pink; 4 of U Sweet William.

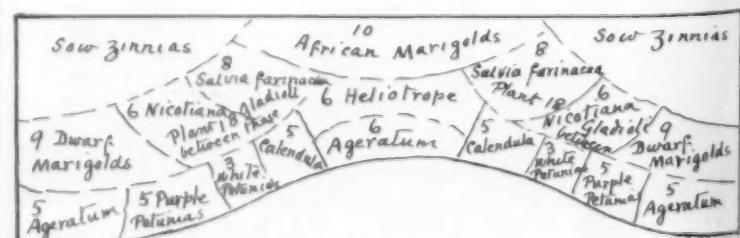
one absolutely indispensable annual, for variety and brilliance of tone, either for the garden or the house. They, instead of the undependable Stock, ought to be called "Cut-and-Come-Again." Zinnias may be sown in separate colors, or mixed, as late as June 1st, for autumn bloom, and these same spaces may be filled next fall with Tulips for spring blooming.

Borders 6, 7 and 8 are only 4 feet wide by 10 feet long, yet they can be made a charming feature in a back yard garden, if they be planted sym-

If some specially favored flower of yours has been left out of any of these borders you could substitute that particular flower for the one given in the key.

Where space permits, Candytuft, Double Cornflower, Mignonette, and Scabious or Mourning-bride are charming annuals; and annual Caliopsis, Strawflower and the beautiful Annual Sunflowers, may be sown in rows and thinned out.

First stake out the border with labels and (continued on page 567)

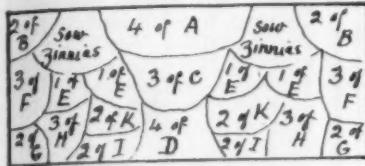


SCHEME 5. UTILIZING ANNUALS only, as indicated on plan. Other Annuals may be used if preferred such as: Cornflower, Phlox drummondii, Scabious, Aster, Caliopsis, Annual Chrysanthemum, Snapdragons, etc.

Flower borders for little plots

Continued from page 366

string. Then the soil should be dug to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. The easiest way is to mark out two strips 18 inches wide across the bed. Remove the top soil from strip No. 1



the top soil from strip No. 2 into strip No. 1 which is now a trench and loosen the soil in second strip, fill in from No. 3 and so on to the end—old-fashioned farmyard manure well

SCHEME 6. PERENNIALS AND ANNUALS
in a 4 X 10 ft. space. 4 of A, White Phlox; 4 of B, Bergamot Cambridge Scarlet; 3 of C, Lupin; 4 of D, Heliotrope; 4 of E, Pink Phlox; 6 of F, German Iris; 4 of G, Hardy Pink; 6 of H, Ageratum (annual); 4 of I, Sweet William; 4 of K, Columbine.

and wheel it to further end of bed, where it will be ready to fill in the last strip. Now with a pick loosen the bottom soil of the first strip and take out any large stones. Next turn over



Schemes 7 and 8 are two different color combinations in annuals for the same area as No. 6.

rotted is better than any other fertilizer, but if no such manure is available, bone meal and tankage, or sheep manure, scattered over the top and lightly forked in, will do.



Schemes 7 and 8 are two different color combinations in annuals for the same area as No. 6.

The best way to house your car

Continued from page 338

rather than ashamed of, may well, too, add to the aesthetic appeal.

Then, too, there is the question of the doors. Stock garage doors cost about thirty dollars a pair; they are about as beautiful as telephone books. The addition of a twenty dollar bill to the budget, and a careful sketch with a few details by your architect, will produce a pair of garage doors well worthy of associating with the rest of the exterior. Put off buying two accessories for the car, and you've found the price demanded by beauty.

Now we are ready to give a thought to economy, the last consideration—in order if not in importance—of good planning. The only reason that economy comes last is that utility and beauty, provided they have been carefully and completely considered, bring economy with them in the long run.

One of the most peculiar circumstances connected with the building of attached garages, and one that greatly affects the cost, is the discrepancy between the point of view of many of the suburban Building Codes and the point of view of the insurance companies. Between the lines of the Building Codes one reads over and over again the word "FIRE," written in red ink. Between the lines of the insurance tables, one reads the statistics which tell that over eighty-five per cent. of residential fires start in the cellar, and over ten percent through the roof. In New York State, under most conditions, the insurance rate on an attached garage for one or two cars is just exactly the same for the house, as if there were no garage at all. If gasoline is stored on the premises, however, this rate is increased four cents per hundred dollars, per year. But who

wants to store gasoline in an attached garage anyway? In New Jersey they are a little bit more afraid; the rate on the house is increased eight cents per \$100. for the attached garage, and twelve cents per \$100. if gasoline is stored. All of these costs are negligible compared with the economy of building the garage with the house.

Naturally, these rulings vary greatly in different communities. The common-sense requirement, code or no code, demands a masonry wall of some kind between the garage and the rest of the house; if there is a door in this wall it should be what is called an "Underwriter's" door, approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The ceiling should be cement plaster on wire lath. And that is all. The additional cost of all of these items might come to \$150 over the cost of the separate garage were the savings in roof, foundations, road, etc., not considered. If we add in, however, such antiquated Building Code rulings as exist in some parts of Westchester County, which call for wire-glass in all doors and windows, metal-covered sash, frames, and trim, and masonry for all walls, there is no doubt but that the attached garage costs at least \$200. more than the little shed at the back of the lot.

There still remain two other types of attached garage which neither come under the classification of built-in, nor, strictly speaking, first floor. One of these is the flat-roofed type, frequently so designed as to balance with a sun-porch wing on the opposite side of the house. The other is the semi-detached—actually a separate building, but joined to the house proper by a covered walk, pergola, or enclosed passage. Both are called the wing-type garages; each has its merits, and its faults as well.



Six additions that will enrich any garden, all new, each in its kind representing the highest perfection that has ever been reached. Easy to grow, sure to yield you great enjoyment next summer. Order them now, while they are before you.

Gaillardia—Superb new strain.

Big red-bronze flowers, petals tipped with gold. A perennial valued by all garden lovers, but never before so splendid as in this new, robust-growing hybrid strain of the *Portola* variety. A charming cut flower. Seed packet 25c.

Verbena—New, wonderful.

Extraordinary in size, matchless in lovely bloom, the *Grandiflora Royale* bears individual florets a full inch across, in heads six to eight inches in diameter. Rich, deep, royal purple with large creamy yellow eye. A most wonderful acquisition. Seed packet 25c.

Scabiosa—Giant Peach Blossom.

New in our trial grounds last summer. Nothing else so took the eye and commanded the admiration of visitors as the extra large double flowers of exquisite peach bloom tint on stems 2½ to 3 feet tall. Seed packet 25c.

Larkspur—Improved. Queenly.

A new pink strain of surpassing grace and color, very erect, resembling the Delphiniums. Runs 100% true to type. Already recognized as fixing a new standard of excellence in Larkspur. Seed packet 25c.

Zinnia—"Crimson Monarch."

No garden flower is more popular than the Zinnia. "Crimson Monarch" is far the finest and largest of the red ones. Flowers of almost unbelievable size—often eight inches across—on sturdiest of stems. A marvelous production. Seed packet 25c.

Pansy—Kelway's "Langport."

Selected from the loveliest and largest show varieties. Colorings indescribably rich and size unequalled. Seed packet 35c.

Order early, as supplies are limited.

**VERY SPECIAL—Packet \$1.00
each, all six, postpaid**

Elliott's Garden Book Free

Comprehensive. Descriptive. Illustrated.
Interesting. Helpful. Ask for it.

**ELLIOTT NURSERY CO.
900 Magee Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.**

NEW

RED-LEAVED

Japanese Barberry

Something different—something new—is the red-leaved Japanese Barberry recently offered to discriminating home owners.

The beauty of this shrub has met with instant favor since it was first introduced in 1907. The rich lustrous bronzy red of its foliage which becomes more brilliant throughout the summer, changes to vivid orange, scarlet, and red shades in the fall.

This distinctive shrub resembles in color the beautiful red-leaved Japanese Maple. It has proven itself especially well adapted to mixing in shrubbery borders or for clumps on the lawn. Full exposure to sun brings out its rich coloring to best advantage.

SPECIAL OFFER

If you order direct from us you can benefit from the following special low *postpaid* prices on this wonderful new shrub.

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 10" - 12" Bushy Plants | 6c each | 4 for \$2.00 |
| 12" - 15" " | 8c " | 4 " \$1.50 |
| 15" - 18" " | \$1.00 " | 3 " \$3.00 |

Also Japanese Azalea (Mollis) a beautiful hardy shrub, flowers brilliant flame colored.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 10" - 12" Thrifty vigorous plants | 6c each | 4 for \$2.00 |
| 12" - 15" very bushy | \$1.25 " | 4 " \$4.00 |

Free Catalog and Booklet entitled "How To Plant"

Get our big 1929 Catalog that tells all about our 600 Acres of "Everything that's Good and Hardy." The catalog is a veritable index of big values and contains a complete listing of standard and rare varieties as well as the good old favorites. Get the free booklet that has the secret of plant for best results. It is simple and easy to understand. Send your order for the Barberry to-day and ask for catalog and booklet.

The Cole Nursery Co.
Painesville - Box 12 - Ohio

Special EVERBLOOMING ROSES \$2.95
Separately \$4.25 Post Paid

(1) Great 3-inch blossoms of dazzling crimson scarlet, exquisitely perfumed, grow back almost as fast as you cut them (2) long pointed half-open buds of bridal whiteness, fragrant-beautiful in vase; (3) large full blossoms, sometimes pink, sometimes amber, perfectly formed; (4) rich deep pink, almost spiritual in odor; (5) plump with dark red petals, shading to cerise. All field-grown; named Tea Hybrids; will bloom lavishly next June, continuing until frost, improving year by year. Guaranteed to flourish, true to name. Shipped at planting time; order yours reserved now—\$2.95, postpaid.

New Nursery Guide—Free

Discusses every planting needed for yard, orchard, garden—1000 varieties. Tells how to have more and finer flowers and fruit, for friends to envy.

Free Delivery—see Nursery Guide

MALONEY
Bros. Nursery Co., Inc.
32 Main St. Dansville, N.Y.

GROWERS FOR 45 YEARS

The soil's the thing

Continued from page 320

growth, is dependent upon water and air, the presence of which is controlled by the size of the soil particles.

Bacterial life, which is essential for converting chemical elements, particularly nitrogen, into plant food, is regulated by the amounts of water and air which are allowed to percolate through the soil. The presence of plant food is determined by the amount of water, since that food must be in solution. The temperature of the soil depends upon the amount of water held within a given area and brought to the surface by evaporation. Other factors enter into this which we will not go into in a short article like this. Take a given area of sandy soil; magnify it and you will find large and small soil particles surrounded by air spaces. These are being constantly changed of course by temperature, the amount of water, and evaporation. Take a similar area of clay soil where the particles are very much finer; the air spaces are reduced in size, and reduced practically to the minimum when the water content is heavy.

Now you can readily appreciate the importance of thorough cultivation. When one cultivates the soil, he loosens the surface layer, with a hoe or cultivator, and forms a mulch. That loose area upon the surface of the soil prevents the escape of water by checking its rise, through capillary attraction, and ultimate evaporation which wastes not only the water, but food elements held in suspension in it. Through cultivation more soil is exposed to air and sun. Ever hold in mind that the sun's rays help make more available the nitrates within the soil and complete oxidation, and so prevent a loss of nitrogen as a gas. There are always food elements present, lying dormant ready to be made available by temperature, moisture, and the sun's rays. Many times these are lost by leaching, by the formation of nitrogen gas, and by being carried away when suspended in water.

It is an amazing and thrilling thought that when one digs up a garden area and rakes it fine, he has immediately taken a step toward putting food into accessible form for plants. The sun's rays falling upon the loose and exposed earth pass over energy to the soil particles, energy which is to be handed to the plant for its growth and development. So soil is not a dead thing at all. Does this sound technical? Well, it is not at all if one understands just a few simple little statements about soil fertility and food within the soil.

There are three chemical elements within the soil which are necessary for plant life. One is nitrogen, another is phosphorus, and the third is potash. The nitrogen depends upon vegetable and animal matter. The other two elements depend upon the presence of minerals within the soil. Nitrogen is the most necessary, the most expensive, and the most elusive of these food elements. The greater supply of nitrogen lies in the upper surface of the soil, and the deeper we go, the less nitrogen is found. In order to put nitrogen to work it must be in the form of nitrates or nitrites, depending upon the bacterial activity, the amount of moisture and sunlight.

There may be plenty of food within the soil, unavailable; but if one remembers that constant cultivation, in order to admit plenty of air and water, is necessary to regulate the bacterial life which is necessary for the manufacture of plant food within the soil, then the beginner may start in on his garden work with high hopes.

Nitrogen, the important element in the soil, is supplied through manures, leaf mold, and chemicals rich in nitrogen, such as sodium nitrate. Today there are certain so-called "chemical manures" upon the market which are excellent, but which can never take the place of natural manure. Nitrogen stimulates the development of leafy parts, and so as your garden work continues, make a little study of the results of your gardening, and if your gardening has run entirely or largely to leafy matter, you will know that you have an overplus of nitrogen and you must add more phosphorus and potash to the soil to have a balance.

Phosphorus is supplied from bone meal, animal manures, and phosphoric rock that has been treated with acids. Phosphorus stimulates not only leafy growth, but the development of flowers. For potash in the soil, we may depend upon wood ashes, sulphate of potash, muriate of potash, kainit, and to some degree we get it from animal manures. The presence of available potash in the soil stimulates the development of fruit.

Finally, let us sum the whole matter up this way. Ordinarily we gardeners are dealing with sandy and clayey soils. So far as chemical plant food value goes the garden soil is dependent upon three elements, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash. Nitrogen, the elusive, expensive, and necessary element may be obtained from nitrates, manures, and leaf mold; nitrogen encourages leafy growth. Phosphorus, obtained from phosphates and bone meal, stimulates flower development and leaf tissue. Potash, obtained from wood ashes, sulphate of potash or muriate of potash, stimulates the development of fruit or seed. Constant cultivation is the keynote of success, because it changes the face of the soil, affecting the air content, the water supply, activity of the sun's rays, and the stimulus of bacterial activity, so that the successful gardener literally holds within his own hand the success or failure of his own garden.

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In and About the Garden

Continued from page 354

Shaw to give the construction details of the case at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden which are as follows:

The framework for holding the glass consists of four upright pieces 1 x 1 x 16½ inches, with grooves a quarter of an inch deep on two sides for receiving the glass of the sides and ends of the case. The floor is made of matched boards about one inch thick, and is perforated with about a dozen holes one inch in diameter, at fairly regular distances apart, for ventilation. Before the soil is put in, these holes are covered with crock, after the method used in potting plants. The soil consists of equal parts of sand, leaf mold and loam. Underneath the floor, at convenient distances apart, two cross pieces about 1½ inches wide and an inch thick, may be fastened, as supports to permit air to freely circulate under the body.

The body of the box, which is fastened directly to the uprights by lap joints, is 14½ x 21½ x 6½ inches, outside measure. The upper, inner edges of the body boards are rabbeted one-eighth by one-eighth inches to receive the glass. These rabbets must be in exact line with the grooves in the uprights when assembled. This makes it possible to use for the two sides two panes of glass 10 x 20 inches, and for the ends two pieces 13 x 13 inches, cut at the top end to form the gables. The panes used for the roof are 20 x 8½ inches. Four removable wooden pins serve as keys to prevent the glass roof from sliding from place.

It is not necessary to have a peaked roof. A "lean-to" glass roof may be used, or even a flat roof, but in the latter case, books or other objects are apt to be laid on top, shut-

ting off the light and perhaps breaking the glass. The form with peaked roof has a neat appearance, and, moreover, by the use of the wooden pegs which fit into holes at the lower ends of the four slanting pieces, the top glass panes may either be held tight to the "ridge pole," or lowered an inch or so for ventilation.

GARDEN INTIMACIES NO. 2

The accompanying photograph (page 354) shows a satisfactory little grouping of the corner of the steps leading to a porch and which is just one of the many ways of solving an everyday problem. In this case the chief subjects are Hybrid Rhododendrons and in the foreground to the right one of the small flowering hardy Azaleas like Amoena or Hinodegiri. The Showy or Amoena Azalea is dangerously magenta as compared with the other one which leans more to a true crimson color. Not that I personally object to magenta if it is used adequately — enough of it — and supported by green, or even gold or yellow. However, the brilliant intensity of color of either of these plants may be overemphatic in many places and so we may turn to some of the more delicately toned Kurume varieties: pale pink, white, rose, delicate lavender even. This strain has at last become available in sufficient quantity to make it a practical garden plant and I have proof that it thrives without protection, perfectly hardy, at all events in the neighborhood of New York. Given a little shelter I think that these Kurume Azaleas should be given a trial—I know I'm glad they are in my home garden.

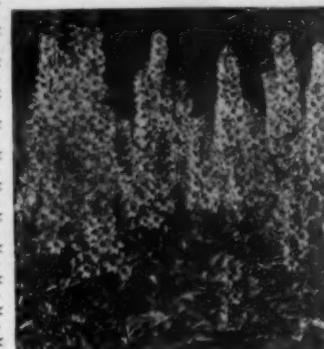


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Refilling the linen chest

Continued from page 307

of six sheets and six pillow cases should be allowed for every bed; this allows for two in the wash, two on the bed, and two in the linen closet for emergency.

It used to be the custom in most households to change just one sheet each week, putting the used upper sheet below, and allowing the sleeper a clean sheet only on top. Perhaps that economy really was necessary in the hard old days of hand washing and ironing. But to-day, thanks to the many splendid power washing machines and mangles on the market and within the reach of most of us, we can really afford to be ever so much freer than our careful grandmothers dared to be in the matter of fresh clothing and fresh bedding.

Sheet sizes should be large enough for generous tucking in all around! Two sizes may be used, a 90-inch length for the lower sheet, and the usual 108-inch length for the upper sheet; this latter is long enough to allow for turning down over the blankets at the top, and for tucking in far and firmly at the bottom. The width also should be generous, so that both upper and lower sheet will remain nicely tucked in at the sides all night; 63 inches for single beds and 81 inches for double beds are the accepted widths. Pillow case sizes depend upon the pillows, which are of several sizes.

The new colored bed linens really are thrilling. They make you want to rush right home and plunge your old white sheets and pillow slips into the dye pot. In fact, we know one young woman who did exactly that, achieving a Nile green linen supply that was eminently satisfying to her particular soul. But we cannot honestly urge that plan upon you, unless you have proved yourself skillful with dyes before now and besides it is not necessary. The sheet manufacturers have every lovely shade that heart could wish—pale and deep rose, pale and French blue, Nile green, pale primrose yellow, lavender, orchid and peach. You may select these colors in a sheet of the solid color, or white sheets with the pastel borders hemstitched on. In either case these colored linens are a lovely and an easy aid in carrying out color schemes.

Sometimes young housewives ask, "Should I get linen or cotton? Should I get heavy or light weight?" We would say, "Both." Consider first the seasons and occasions, as well as your allowance. Linen is more elegant looking, more pleasant to the touch, cooler (therefore especially comforting in hot weather though clammy on a cold rainy spring night after the heat is turned off) but it muddles much more quickly, so should be changed very much more frequently than cotton sheets and pillow cases. For a one night guest, linen sheets are delightful; for a bed changed only once a week, linen gets to looking pretty crumpled after the first two or three nights, whereas cotton sheets, used that length of time, if the bed be carefully made each morning and the sheets stretched well, remains fairly smooth and neat and fresh looking.

As for weight, whether in linen,

muslin or percale, a fairly fine, light weight is pleasantest to feel and infinitely easier to iron nicely. Some sensible grand-aunts we have known always bought heavy, sturdy sheets under the impression that they wore longer. But experience has proved that much lighter linens and percales give service year after year, decade after decade. The wearing is far more a matter of careful laundering than of the actual wear on the beds. Pillow cases tend to wear out much more quickly than sheets, because the oil in the sleeper's hair, cold cream, or perspiration necessitate harder washing than sheets usually need—board rubbing, in many cases, after the washing machine has done its bit.

To the question "What should I pay for my sheets and pillow cases?" the only possible answer is "What can you afford?" Quite respectable ones can be got for astonishingly small sums. We still recall with a thrill of thrifty pride a lot of sheets we once purchased for our summer cottage, three for a dollar, if you please! Single, of course, not very long and not very heavy, but just exactly right for under sheets and oh, so easy to wash! They gave service for years, too, and are now packed away waiting for another chance to serve. For year-around service a weight that cost about \$1.50 for a single bed sheet is about the bottom price in white cotton, and you can pay up to five or six dollars to get a better grade of fabric, a hemstitched hem, and possibly an initial. In linen you will pay from around \$5 for the cheapest sheet, up to \$215 a set, the set consisting of a pair of sheets and a pair of pillow cases exquisitely decorated with Swiss or Belgian embroidery. Price, after all, depends upon what you can afford to pay; better far, however, a large supply of honest cotton sheets and pillow cases, the cheapest you can find, provided only that they are of the right sizes, than a few very elegant pieces which you would find woefully inadequate should illness occur, or unexpected guests arrive.

In the towel department of your linen closet, if there are little people in the household, let there be several sizes of bath towels. Fathers, almost without exception, have a penchant for huge, heavy towels which a child, taking a bath by himself, simply could not use comfortably. As a rule, a towel that is about as long as the width of one's outstretched arms is easiest to use. That means that the little folks need towels half a yard shorter than those for the adults. Colored borders make it possible to carry out color schemes in master's or guest room bathrobes.

For hand and face towels, either huck or damask may be used; huck seems to yield up dirt more reluctantly in the wash, though its rather rough surface makes it popular with many people; one feels so clean after a good rub with a brisk huck towel. But of course many gentle ladies would rather perish than rub their faces briskly or with anything rough, so for them you simply must have soft damask towels of satin smoothness.

Furnishing your home to save your eyes

Continued from page 301

light the room with small bulbs in this fixture and seven small wall, floor, table, and bridge lamps, each with a 25-watt frosted bulb.

Then, second, the bulbs should be arranged so that they cannot be seen. This further eliminates glare. In the kitchen we suggested that they be placed tight to the ceiling, since that would usually keep them from being seen directly by the eye except in the case of large kitchens. In the other rooms of the house a study should be made of lamp shades. Shades with an opening in the top need to be placed on table lamps which are arranged so that light coming through the opening does not strike the eyes of anyone sitting or standing in the room. Yet it is not unusual to see a small shade originally intended for a tiny bulb used with a large bulb, the most of which sticks up through the top of the shade. Careful shopping for better shades and discarding some old ones will work wonders with many tired eyes.

That most rooms need more artificial light than they enjoy, is a third principle. A conservative rule is that there should be from three to four watts for every square foot of floor space in the room. If the room has high ceilings there should be proportionately more electricity used in lighting. Also, if the wall color is dark more watts should be used. A heavy colored, opaque lamp shade, for instance, cuts down the lighting efficiency of a bulb. The sand colored genuine parchment shades are very effective in letting the light from the bulb out into the general room. Although these are somewhat more expensive than a brown wrapping paper shade, they are cheapest in the long run in letting more light through and in saving eyes. Tin

shades should be thrown into the basket with the tin cans. They are a poor attempt to correct the mistake of having a strong bulb hanging in front of one's eyes.

Scattering light by numerous small lamps with well chosen shades not merely saves eye fatigue, but it also gives an opportunity for very clever and effective decorating with light.

Just as a shade may cut down light, so can wall color. Many rooms are dimly lighted even in broad sunlight because of deeply colored somber walls which soak up the light like a greedy sponge. Of course, heavy velours or lined draperies which extend over half of the window may also cut down the light; these should be kept pulled well back away from the window. But the wall color itself has a powerful effect on the total lighting of a room.

Ceilings should be white to reflect all possible light downward, with the effect of expensive indirect light which is the best. In case the ceiling is papered it could be repapered to advantage once a year without disturbing the side walls. This is important since the collection of invisible and unremovable dust greatly lessens the lighting value of a white ceiling. For the side walls light colored papers and tints are to be given preference. Reds and yellows can be recommended for their eye saving qualities, but it should be a light pink and a light buff that is used, not a deep red.

The effect of lights depreciates rapidly. Unless they are carefully dusted it is easily possible for them to lose ten per cent. of their lighting power in a month. All bulbs should be cleaned regularly with a clean, damp cloth about every alternate week.

AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY TO BE USED TO OBTAIN FATIGUE-SAVING LIGHTING: WALL AND CEILING TYPE

| | Light ceiling, light walls | Light ceiling, dark walls | Dark ceiling, dark walls |
|--|--|--|--|
| Light colored shade sending most of the light down | 2.5 watts per square foot of floor space | 2.9 watts per square foot of floor space | 3.1 watts per square foot of floor space |
| Indirect fixture, send- ing most of the light to the ceiling | 4.5 watts per square foot of floor space | 5.6 watts per square foot of floor space | 9.0 watts per square foot of floor space |

HOW DIFFERENT WALL AND CEILING COLORS HELP LIGHTING

| Color | Percentage of light it reflects |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| white—new | 82-89 |
| white—old | 75-85 |
| cream | 62-80 |
| buff | 49-66 |
| ivory | 73-78 |
| light green | 48-75 |
| dark green | 11-25 |
| light blue | 34-61 |
| pink | 36-61 |
| dark red | 13-30 |
| yellow | 61-75 |
| dark tan | 30-46 |
| natural wood brown | 17-29 |
| light wood varnished | 42-49 |

The value of grays varies remarkably, ranging from 17 to 63, depending upon how the paint is mixed.



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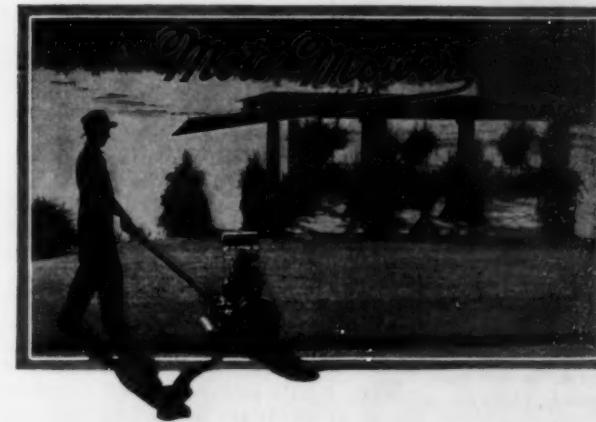
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| | Pkt. | Pkt. | |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|
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| Golden King—Golden yellow | .10 | Harmony—Orange shaded rose | .10 |
| Keystone—Rose pink | .25 | Michell's Salmon Pink | .15 |
| Orlando—Bronze | .25 | Philadelphia Pink—Pure pink | .25 |
| Silver Pink | .25 | Snowflake—Pure white | .25 |

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RICHARD DIENER
Oxnard, California, U. S. A.

costing more according to the labor and material involved in the making. The screen illustrated in the accompanying photograph is made of fine old wallpaper in the famous May-flower design and costs \$32.50. In the group illustrated it breaks an expanse of wall and forms a background for the Normandy peasant chair of maple, upholstered in a red cretonne of conventional design which sells for \$29.75. Beside the chair is a maple spoon-foot table of good lines, which is an excellent value for \$12.89.

Even inexpensive reproductions should be selected because of their lines and finish. Low cost should never mean poor design! An amusing bit of color is contributed to this particular setting by the pottery rooster, whose gay plumage will give to any dark corner just the right accent note for \$1.79; while the quaint little brass lamp with a white metal base is only \$4.74—a well-selected group within the price range of the small budget. It is interesting to observe the use of these three distinctly different patterned materials in combination in this group. They owe their harmony to the difference in scale of the designs, and skill in selecting is required for such results. The simple bookcase with its gracefully arched top is painted in soft antique green with a red interior. The price of it is \$21.89. Such pieces will fit into even the luxurious room, while in the simply furnished one, they lend beauty and distinction.

While there is nothing new about a secretary, it contributes so much service and dignity to the living room or library that its popularity is undisputed. If you cannot afford the completed combination, you might buy the desk section first and add the upper part later. The secretary in the accompanying photograph may be bought in separate sections or as a unit. The price complete is \$74.50, the lower part alone would be \$47.75. This piece has an excellent finish of burl walnut on the outside with mahogany finished interior with all details of finish and hardware exceptional. In front of the desk stands a Hitchcock armchair of walnut with a rush seat. This may be had in walnut, mahogany or maple for \$21.89, and the side chair would be \$15.89.

In the third group is a chest of four drawers, a wise choice for a home where additional storage space is needed. This piece may be used in many ways, among others as a console table and may be had in mahogany or walnut. Hanging above the chest is a copy of a Chippendale mirror which will add a live interest to the room. You will also notice the chintz covered chair with its kapock-filled cushions. Rocking chairs suggest our grandmother's day but we are all apt to enjoy the ease they offer. Here is one of maple with a bannister back which may be yours for \$16.89, bringing to a room the homelike atmosphere of another day.

It must always be remembered that in buying odd articles of furniture, they must be carefully selected, for they either tone up your original belongings or cheapen them according to their merits.

Have your rooms bare spots?

Continued from page 509

The temptation to buy additional articles of furnishing just because they are pleasing to the eye and not for a definite purpose, is hard for many to resist. The accumulative habit is strong in some people and an over-crowded house is likely to be the result of this tendency. It is so much better to have just enough furniture, with each piece performing a definite service, than too much!

Visualize your home as you long to have it in a completed state and then from time to time invest in one of the pieces required to accomplish this.

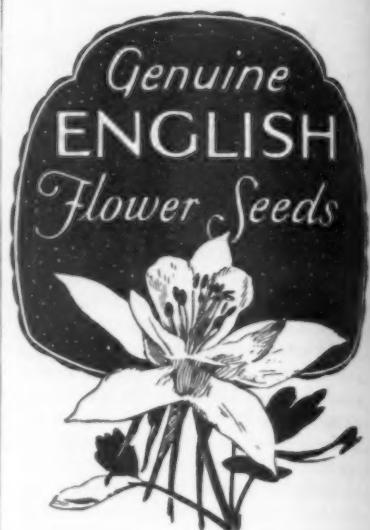
There are several other functions that occasional pieces of furniture may perform in addition to the peculiar usefulness for which they were primarily constructed. Such articles of furniture must be considered in the abstract and also in relation to the other furnishings. In completing a room the trained eye will look about for those "bare spots" which when filled will provide an interest and improve the grouping. So many times it is necessary to supply height to a room where the furniture is too much on a line. We all know that varied heights reflect in a more interesting manner against the background than those of monotonous level. The introduction of an odd high-back chair might be the solution, or a tall narrow bookcase, or again a properly hung wall bookcase.

It may be a color interest that is lacking and here the many painted or lacquered novelty pieces will come into use. There are also so many interesting small tables developed in maple, walnut or in gay colors, that it will not be difficult to find one suitable to your purpose and within your means. How much more inviting is the comfortable sofa when a low coffee table stands within reach. This may also be used for books, candy boxes or smoking accessories, and when well arranged these objects create a fine air of livability. Perhaps a bright green or red lacquer table will be just the color spot to supply the missing accent note to your color scheme.

The fireside bench enhances the coziness of the always desirable open fire and may be had in simply finished wood effects at reasonable prices. There are also the many attractive magazine racks with roomy compartments for bright covered publications. Too much cannot be said for the decorative effect of colored book bindings. When the gold tooled, blue, red or yellow covers are arranged approximately on rows of shelves, a more vital and equally pleasing interest is offered, than can be supplied even by an expensive hanging.

An air of formality and dignity may be acquired by the use of two similar pieces of furniture which are placed at equal distances from the focal center of interest around which the group centers. Place two high-back chairs against the wall on either side of a secretary and a decorative result is accomplished. Two small tables on either side of the mantel will have the same effect.

[Miss Daggett will be glad to answer questions about any of the articles she mentions.]



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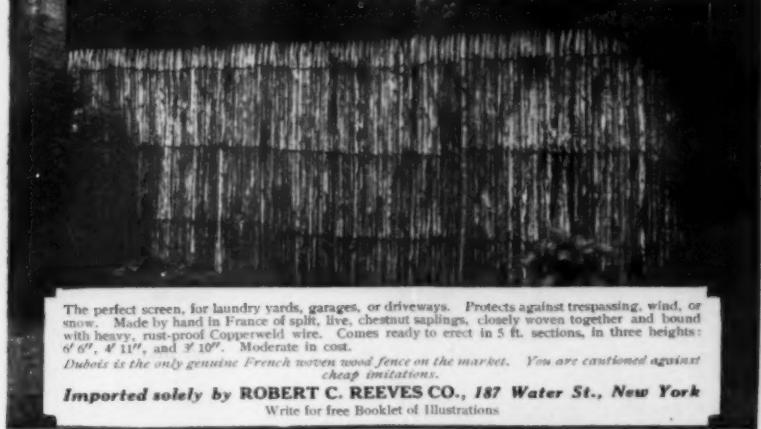
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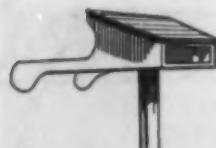
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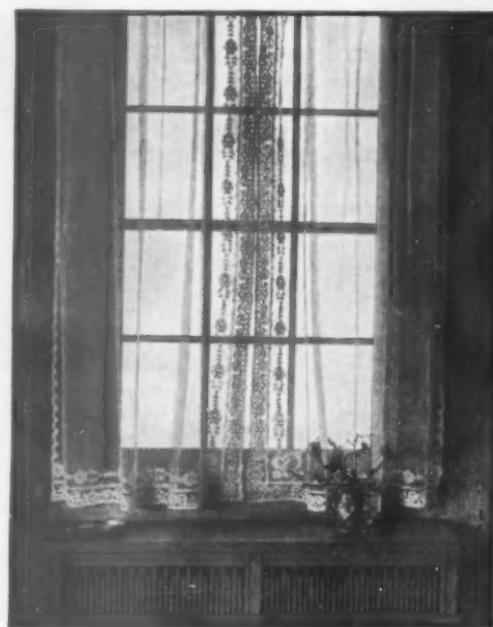
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A delightfully sheer curtain, with nevertheless a decorative pattern to frame the window. (James McCutcheon & Co.)

The art of window dressing

Continued from page 345

hangs in charming folds. And only \$1.75 a yard! Such material can be cut in half, using only a half width for a curtain, which makes these draperies very inexpensive indeed. The repps may be had in plain colors, and some new patterns show strips in varying shades. The cheaper plain repps may sometimes be purchased as low as 75 cents a yard. Of course, it would not be the best grade, but nevertheless it would make up into attractive overdrapes. The new colored monks cloth comes in some beautiful patterns and with the material fifty inches wide and the price as low as \$1.50 a yard it is an excellent material for the small budget.

When one has windows with oval tops there is a delightful opportunity to make them unusually attractive. It is not well to hide the oval by putting a rod across the top and hanging the curtains straight down from that. If possible, always hang the curtains inside the oval. It will be necessary to fit them evenly, but this can be done with a little care. Chintzes and cretonnes as well as the more costly fabrics make delightful curtains for the oval-topped window. Measure and cut the top edge to fit the oval, sew in a two-inch hem and plait into flat box-plaited folds with what is known as a "French heading"; in other words, flat box-plaits evenly divided. Nail a flat moulding strip inside the oval and tack the curtains to the moulding. Then drape them back with simple tie-backs. The effect is charming. As to measuring for the amount of material needed, it should be remembered that most materials for overdrapes are made fifty inches wide and can usually be cut in half using one-half width for each curtain except where the curtains are to be drawn across the entire window, when the full width would be necessary. Chintz and cretonne, however, are usually from twenty-eight to thirty-six inches wide and would look too skimpy if cut in half. Glass curtains should be made to hang the full

length of the window down to about six inches below the sill. Full length curtains should be made to hang from the top of the window to the floor. Allow sufficient material for a two-inch hem at the bottom and about one and one-half inch hem on the inside edges. The top, if used with a valance or lambrequin, may be a plain hem through which the rod may be slipped. If, however, there is no valance the French heading is best, made with rings fastened to the back or at the top of each plait which are slipped over the rod.

When a more or less dignified treatment is desired and the ceiling of the living room is high enough to warrant it, a very pleasing way to arrange the curtains is to use a soft thin gauze or fine mesh net glass curtain, made to hang to the floor in rather loose folds and over this to hang overdrapes of plain cotton damask, no pattern in the material, made to hang to the floor also. Put a lambrequin across the top made very plain with just a wavy scallop across the bottom bound with narrow flat fringe. The lambrequin may be a narrow board, made with little end pieces which fit snugly around the window frame. The material is stretched over this wood, back over the end pieces, covering the entire surface.

Glass curtains are not always used with living room curtains; though they add a pleasing touch they are not always essential.

Simple square mesh net in ecru or white is always lovely. The present trend is to get away from any ruffled net curtains in the living room and to use a flat panel curtain instead, hanging straight across the window. Some of the domestic curtains offer delightful suggestions. One store had them as low as \$5.75 a pair, in white, ecru (sometimes called beige), and ivory. Then, too, one can always buy this fine square mesh net by the yard and can make the curtains oneself even cheaper than that, if one is at all handy with the needle.

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